Bombay Gazette,
ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Newspaper, Book, Job and Fancy Printing of every description executed in the best style. Estimates forwarded on application.

THE Bombay Gazette.

NO. 55,163—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
18th Oct.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
22nd "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
29th "	MANTUA	10885	.....	...
5th Nov.	HIMALAYA	6898	.....	...
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10383
19th "	MARMORA	10509	MACEDONIA	10512
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	.....	...
3rd Dec.	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
17th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
31st "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
18th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	10885
25th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
4th March	MALWA	10883	.....	...
11th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
22nd "	ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
25th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
1st April	MARMORA	10509	.....	...
8th "	CALEDONIA	7538	.....	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
22nd "	MANTUA	10885	.....	...
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
6th May	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
20th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...

The above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER, At Special Rates.

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1911 direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 490 or Rs. 594	Rs. 745 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 525 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. CO.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on
Koerber ...	5423	A. Foresti	1st November.
Bohemia ...	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th "
Africa ...	4719	E. Seberich.....	1st December.
Graz ...	3905	D. Mistrorigo.....	16th "
Koerber ...	5423	A. Foresti	1st Jany. 1911
Bohemia ...	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Africa ...	4719	E. Seberich.....	1st Feby. "
Graz ...	3905	D. Mistrorigo.....	16th " "
Koerber ...	5423	A. Foresti	1st March "
Bohemia ...	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Africa ...	4719	E. Seberich.....	1st April "
Graz ...	3905	D. Mistrorigo.....	16th " "
Koerber ...	5423	A. Foresti	1st May "
Bohemia ...	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Africa ...	4719	E. Seberich	1st June "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
China	6017	P. Pavissich	29th December.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES. ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675 to 750 *
Saloon Class to London	" 545 " 635 *
Saloon Class to London and back	" 865 " 1020 *
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 525
Intermediate Class to London	" 445
Intermediate Class to London and back	" 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675
Saloon Class to London	" 545 to 585 *
" Class to London and back	" 865 to 945 *

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.
ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
Ferdinand	B. Gobol	6046	25th Oct. 1910.

For further information regarding passages apply to

E. STUPARICH,
Actg. Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S.N. Co., Bombay

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ●
SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The LeClerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Mark of word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing. Date.	Time.	Route via.
Kasara	1195	Thurs. 13th Oct.	9 a.m.	via C. M.
Lhasa	2171	Fri. 14th "	6 a.m.*	direct.
Linga	2171	Mon. 17th "	11 a.m.	†P D & C M

† Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
* Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on Thursday, 13th Oct., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, on Monday, 17th Octobe, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA, (Fortnightly.)

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about the 22nd October.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

12th October, 1910.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	3rd Nov.
SALAZIE	4,147	Régnier	24th Nov.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,383	X	22nd Dec. 1911.
AUSTRALIEN	6,305	X	19th Jan "
NERA	5,538	Casanova	16th Feb. "
YARRA	4,142	X	16th Mar. "
DUMBEA	5,849	Rebutat	13th Apl. "
POLYNESIEN	6,363	X	11th May "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	X	8th June "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

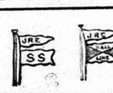
RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
Australien	6,365	Gaionnet	4th Nov. 1910.
Nera	5,538	Casanova	2nd Dec. "

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDEZE,
Albert Building, Horuby Road, Agent.



THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.
(CITY AND HALL LINES).
Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for Marseilles, Liverpool, etc.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1910.	Leave Karachi, 1910.
†S. Merton Hall	6700	.....	Oct. 14
B. Sandon Hall	8800	not fixed.	...
C. City of Glasgow	9500	.....	Oct. 29
C. City of Calcutta	11000	.....	Nov. 5
A. City of Vienna	6000	.....	" 12
A. Trafford Hall	8003	.....	Dec. 6
C. City of Athens	8103	.....	" 15
C. City of Benares	11000	.....	" 30
B. City of Agra	8100	not fixed.	...
			1911
B. Locksley Hall	6500	.....	Jan. 8
B. Newby Hall	7500	.....	" 14
B. Sutton Hall	7700	.....	" 26
C. City of Glasgow	9500	.....	Feby. 4
A. City of Vienna	6300	.....	March 4
B. Trafford Hall	8000	March 17	* " 14
C. City of Athens	8100	" 24	* " 21
C. City of Benares	11000	.....	April 8
C. City of York	11000	April 24	* " 21
C. City of Glasgow	9500	May 9	* May 6
A. Trafford Hall	8000	" 30	...
C. City of Manchester	8900	.....	June 10
C. City of ...	...	.....	July 19

† Or Dunkirk at Steamers option.—
* Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

A.—1st Class Passenger Steamers fitted throughout with Electric Light carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B.—Cargo Boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and having accommodation for 2—12 passengers.

C.—Steamers which have both First and Second Class accommodation.

Sailing dates and fares are subject to alteration without notice.

Service or two Berthed Cabins. Electric Fans free.

Concession granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

JOINT SERVICE.
In connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN
To Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates & Sons Agency.

Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co., Agents.
Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
CURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
3, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manilla
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hongkong
Madras	Kuala Lumpor (F. M. S.)	Foochow
Rangoon	Klang (F. M. States.	Shanghai
Colombo	Seremoan (F. M States.	Tientsin
Karsani	Bangkok	Hankow
Amritsar	Batavia	Yokohama
Penang	Sourabaya	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.)	Saigon	New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and under take general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34,
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

J. S. BRUCE,
Acting Agent.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."

BRANCHES:
Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad (Sind) and Karachi.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager

CLARKES. B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

A POPULARIZED WATCH

THERE is much neat simplicity shown in the Special and Perfect Lentille Finish of the case of this Watch, giving it an appearance of Elegance and Good Taste which Watches at the same price do not offer.

The mechanism of to-day and the finish of the case is a considerable improvement compared with the original production of our

POPULAR WATCH

and of which Brigadier General Way wrote so flatteringly:

"I bought in your Shop the best timekeeper I ever saw. It has never been out of my pocket for 9 years and has never gone wrong and has never been touched by anyone, never been cleaned or oiled, and keeps better time than any Gold Watch I ever saw," &c., &c.

In addition to our usual written guarantee the dial of this Watch carries our name which is a further assurance of our absolute confidence in accepting sponsorship in even so cheap a timekeeper.

Nickel cased Crystal face model	... Rs. 15-8	Cash Rs.	14
Silver cased Crystal face model	... " 22-8	" "	20-4
Silver cased Hunting or Half Hunting models	... ... " 27-8	" "	24-12

The watch is supplied in a neat case with spare glass and mainspring and a written guarantee that it will last for 15 years with reasonable proper care.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
WATCH MAKERS & JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

The Firm for CHOCOLATES.

CHOCOLATE CREAMS,	CHOCOLATE IN FANCY BOXES,
CHOCOLATE ALMONDS,	CAILLER'S CHOCOLATE,
CHOCOLATE NOUGAT,	FRY'S CHOCOLATE,
CHOCOLATE CROQUETTES,	PETER'S CHOCOLATE,
CHOCOLATE IN PACKETS,	CADBURY'S CHOCOLATE.
CHOCOLATE IN TINS,	

Mongini's Fresh-made Assorted CHOCOLATE in 1/2 lb. and 1 lb. Cartons, Re. 1 and Rs. 2.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

NEW CONFECTIONERY and CHOCOLATE WORKS:—15, 16, 17, TAMARIND LANE.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID UP ... Yen. 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ... " 16,600,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
Changching	Newchwang
Dairen (Dalny)	New York
Hankow	Osaka
Hongkong	Pekin
Honolulu	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Kobe	San Francisco
Liaoyang	Shanghai
London	Tiehling
Lyons	Tientsin
Fengtien (Mukden)	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business is transacted.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	" 17,62,500
Reserve Fund	" 4,60,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, LD., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.
Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Standard Buildings, Bombay, 30th June, 1910.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ...	" 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ...	" 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)

SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. J. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)

THE HON'BLE MR. H. B. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)

RATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)

GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khatau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).

The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhavnagar.)

KHETSEY KHAISEY Esq., (Messrs. Haerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)

RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)

The Hon'ble Mr. ISMAILJI RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

B. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all discriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Acting Manager

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses Sofas Chairs of latest Designs, made and supplied.—Chowkla, No. 6

JUST UNPACKED

THE following from the CUTTING PACKING Co., Californian Fruits in Syrup in 2½ lbs. tins, Extra quality, PEACHES, PEARS and APRICOTS, at Re. 1-4 per tin, and ROYAL ANNE CHERRIES, in 3 lbs. tins, at Re. 1-8 per tin.

Whole ASPERAGUS, 1st choice (PAUL ERASMI AND Co.), at Rs. 2-8; per Dozen, Rs. 27.

Fruits in Syrup, Extra quality, in Bottles, at Re. 1-10 per Bottle, from the well known House of Messrs. DANDICOLLE AND GAUDIN, at Bordeaux.

PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION,
From
THE ITALIAN STORES,
C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PEARSE & CO.'S

CELEBRATED

KILN DRIED FLOUR
in 7lb. tin.

DOG AND SHIP BISCUITS
VERY SUPERIOR.

PEARSE & CO.,
By Appointment to H. E. The GOVERNOR.
ESTABLISHED 1872.

CHOICE
ENGLISH & ITALIAN
PASTRY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Marsphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.
SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of and Dealers in:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° " "
Monkey 125° " "
Elephant in tins and bulk.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p. m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

TO LET.

ENTIRE HOUSE, No. 57, Hornby Road, Fort, or separate FLATS, for non-Parsi residences or offices. Apply to N. M. Dubash, 215, Girgaum Back Road, near Sir Mungaldass House.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

RE-OPENING OF KHOPOLI BRANCH.

SUBJECT to Government sanction, on and from the 15th October, 1910, and until further notice, the KHOPOLI BRANCH will be RE-OPENED, for all descriptions of Traffic.

For full particulars see the Poster notices exhibited at Stations.

H. C. RADFORD,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 12th October, 1910.

NOTICE.

THE TIME for RECEIVING TENDERS for PRINTING WORK of the Municipality, is EXTENDED to 1 P. M. (Bombay Time), on FRIDAY, the 18th November, 1910.

P. R. CADELL,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 12th October, 1910.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting at York Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, and elsewhere in India, under the name of the BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY, has been DISSOLVED as from the 1st day of October, 1910, and the said business will henceforth belong to and be carried on solely and exclusively by the Undersigned K. D. WADIA.

K. D. WADIA.

Dated 12th October, 1910.

FORM A.

LOSS OF BOMBAY PORT TRUST DEBENTURES.

NOTICE is hereby given that TWO BOMBAY PORT TRUST DEBENTURES, Nos. 711 to 712, both inclusive, of the 4 per cent. Loan of 1905 for Rs. 500 each, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bombay and now standing in the name of SORABJEE PESTONJEE EDULKAKA, by whom they have not been endorsed, have been recently stolen, lost or destroyed. Payment of the above Debentures and interest thereon has been stopped, and duplicates of the said Debentures will be issued to the proprietor at the expiration of three years from the tenth day of October, 1910. The interest accruing due on the said Debentures will also be paid to the proprietor thereof. Any person having any claim to the said Debentures or to the interest due thereon of any nature whatsoever is hereby required to forthwith make known the same to the said Port Trustees at their office, in Bombay. All claims made after the expiration of the said period of three years will be considered waived and of no effect.—Dated the 10th day of October, 1910.

SORABJEE PESTONJEE EDULKAKA,
Proprietor of the Lost Debentures.

Countersigned,
H. E. HART,
Secretary, Bombay Port Trust.

THOROUGH PREPARATION, by Postal Tuition for the English Universities, Bar Law, Medical. COMPLETE COURSES in Electrical Civil Mechanical Engineering, Journalism, Literary Training, English, Mathematics, Economics, French, &c. A complete set of the best up-to-date text books given FREE to each Student. For terms, testimonials, &c., apply to

PRINCIPAL JOHN P. LONG, B. A. (Honours),
Late Professor of English, &c., at the Swansea Technical Colleges.

RICHMOND CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS,
St. MARGARETS-ON-THAMES, LONDON.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. KENDELL and Co., Ltd., having their Registered Office, at No. 12, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, are the SOLE PROPRIETORS of the PATENT RIGHTS for the manufacture and sale of Walke's Patent Card Boards, Washers, and of the patent rights under all other Patents taken out by Mr. C. Walke in connection with the manufacture of Gin Washers of disks of paper in which short pieces of coir or other vegetable fibres are incorporated.

The public are hereby WARNED against the manufacture, import or sale of Washers in infringement of the Patent Right of the Company.

Legal proceedings will be instituted against every party detected in manufacture of Washers in infringement of the said Patent Rights of the Company or in sale or import of Washers so manufactured—Dated this 23rd day of September, 1910.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI & ROMER,
Attorneys for KENDELL and Co., Ltd.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership carried on by Messrs. CHARLES FREDERICK STEVENS, BERNARD GEORGE TRIGGS and THOMAS SEDGEWICK GREGSON as Architects, Civil Engineers and Surveyors under the style of CHARLES F. STEVENS AND CO. has been dissolved by Mutual consent as from the 7th October 1910 so far as regards the said Bernard George Triggs who retires from the firm.

Messrs. C. F. Stevens and T. S. Gregson will continue to carry on the business under the present style of Charles F. Stevens and Co.

CHARLES F. STEVENS AND CO.,
King's Building, Bombay.

Dated this 10th day of October, 1910.

ALBERT VICTOR COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL.
(For all Communities)
MATHERAN.

WELLKNOWN for its position, extent, and suitability of accommodation for Single ladies and gentlemen, and for families. Excellent Cuisine and Cleanliness. Tiled Flooring in every Bedroom, Bathroom, Dressing and Verandah.

Separate Billiard and Restaurant Saloon for the use of the Hotel-residents and for outsiders. Send for printed list of Rates and Charges, and for Card giving details of size of rooms and verandah of each detached block of building.

AQUILA TONIC.

(Bases: Phosphates and Vegetable Albumen.) Refreshes the tired Brain; vitalizes the systems; restores lost Memory, and Health shattered through overexertion or through "excesses."

MASTER BUILDER

of impaired Tissues and dedish Nerves. A marvellous BRAIN FOOD.

Per Bottle, Rs. 3-8.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

AMUSEMENTS.

PROMENADE CONCERT

MONDAY, OCTOBER 17TH,
9-15 P. M.

Y. M. C. A. TENNIS COURTS,
(BACK BAY).

Attractive Programme including the GLOUCESTER'S BAND.

ADMISSION, Re. 1.
Tickets at S. ROSE & Co.

SKATING RINK
NEAR NEW POST OFFICE.
OPEN DAILY.

PRACTICE SESSION		8 to 9 a. m.
LADIES'	,,	9 to 10 a. m.
EVENING	,,	6 to 8.
NIGHT	,,	9-30 to 11-30.

INSURANCES.

BONUS YEAR 1910.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds exceed £19,670,000
Total Revenue for 1909 exceeded. £4,280,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent, per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
or to the
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY'S OFFICE,
100, Clive Street, Calcutta.

THE
ORIENTAL
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to

H. G. W. MEIKLE, F.F.A.,
ACTING MANAGER, BOMBAY.

REDUCED RATES.
GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
RESULTS FOR 1909.

New Policies issued (net) ...6,514 for	£.	1,986,394
New Premiums (1909) ...	,,	90,965
Surplus on transactions for above period	,,	273,119
Annual Income ...	,,	1,422,802
Assets ...	,,	10,315,985
Total Payments under Policies	,,	25,606,534

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.

WORLD WIDE POLICIES.
Indian Lives at European Rates.

Assurances, Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply—
CROFT MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon
GRESHAM BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND
FOR
"STANDARD"
POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000. Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

CLAIMS PAID £27,750,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,500,000
ANNUAL REVENUE .....£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to

F. O. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

WANTED by a young gentleman, ROOM and BOARD, as paying guest in good locality. Apply to Box No. 1565, care of this Paper.

WANTED for the Civil Hospital, Dharwar, two fully trained EUROPEAN NURSES. Apply CIVIL SURGEON, Dharwar.

SALES & MORTGAGES arranged in the shortest possible time.—LUARD BARRINGTON AND CO., P. O. Box No. 239, Bombay.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are best in the World.

IMPORTANT TO MOTORISTS.—Decalcifier. The great Calcium solvent will absolutely remove calcium and incrustations from Radiators and other parts. Stocked by THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Bombay.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Gratian Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Re. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Re. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE.—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ALWAYS go where you will get what you want without delays.—LUARD BARRINGTON AND CO., P. O. Box No. 239, Bombay.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts apply to the Manager "The" Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per one thousand, and name and address be printed on the flap, Rs 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of REVLUC "FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. E. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

TO ASTHMA SUFFERERS

Instant Relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup & Whooping Cough by the use of POTTER'S ASTHMA CURE. In 1/- Tins (English Price). Sold everywhere. For free Sample send Postcard to POTTER & CLARKE, LTD., Artillery Lane, London. E. Mention this Paper. May be obtained of all Chemists.

INSTANT RELIEF.

Agents:—H TREACHER & Co.,
Bombay & Poona

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz. Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &C.

J. & R. TENNENT'S
PILSENER BEER.
The best Refresher in India.
Insist upon having the original Brand.
Refuse Substitutes.
To be had of all WINE DEALERS.

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

BRANDIES.
Shipped by T. HINE & Co.,
COGNAC.
(ESTABLISHED 1763.)
T. HINE & Co.'s
V. S. O. P. BRANDY.
(of very superior Old Liqueur Brandy, imported for the first time in India, 40 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 120
T. HINE & Co.'s
3 STARS BRANDY.
(Very superior Old Brandy, 21 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 62
T. HINE & Co.'s
PALE ONE STAR BRANDY.
(Used at the Principal Clubs and Messes)
(9 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 50

Sole Agents for India:—
CROFT MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
Messrs. BRANDON & CO.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

You want Beautiful Teeth

—for health's sake, for beauty's sake. It is quite easy to have pure white and beatiful teeth; to keep them in perfect condition; arrest decay.

All you require is a good brush and

Rowland's Odonto
"For Your Teeth."

It thoroughly cleanses the teeth and leaves a delightful fragrance in the mouth. It contains no grit.

Buy it, because it's best. 2/6 at your own chemists. Rowland and Sons, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impurities of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, or should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has by a reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. Such as

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 43, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 18, 1908

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen lots of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the Family Doctor the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years, during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS.
RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS
A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for
over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co. Limited; KEMP & Co., &c.,

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE
RATES AND CONDITIONS
OF THE
Empire of India Life Office
WITH THOSE OF
ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the
ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET
To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an Immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

The Clayton Disinfecting Co.

HAND DRIVEN MACHINE.

22 Craven St. LONDON, W.C.

PLAGUE PREVENTION
DISINFECT WITH
Clayton Machines
(SULPHUR DIOXIDE GAS.)
As used in principal Indian and Eastern Ports, Crown Colonies, Europe, South America, Mexico, Etc., Etc.

NOW READY PRICE Rs. 3.
THE
Bombay Gazette
EXCHANGE TABLES.
(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS
FROM
1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—
Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

SECOND EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

1909.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,
(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
GULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.
MAKERS OF
PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.
WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

WANTED SERVICES ELECTRICAL OPERATOR, experienced in alternating current Switchboards. Pay Rs. 25-30 p. m., outstation. Experienced men may apply personally with certificates between 2 and 3 p. m., Thursday, 13th instant. Blomenstock, Times Building.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Tuticorin,	Newara-Eliya,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Cochin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy	Entebbe,
Cawnpore		

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realizing Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. J. BLACK, Ag. Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....	$ 16,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	JOHORE, (Malay Peninsula.)	PENANG
BANGKOK	KOBE	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States.)	SAIGON
BOMBAY	LONDON	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LYONS	SHANGHAI
CANTON	MALACCA	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	MANILA	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW	PEKING	ZLOILO
HONGKONG		
IPOH (Federated Malay States.)		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum so named amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

GENERAL FAMILY
PENSION FUND.
ESTABLISHED 1870.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS, FIFTY-THREE LAKHS.

THE objects presented to all Europeans and Anglo-Indians by this Fund are much more suited to the wants of a husband and father than those presented by Insurance Companies securing capital sums payable at death.

12, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly ...	,, 13 12	,, 11 8
Quarterly ...	,, 7 8	,, 6 0
Monthly ...	,, 2 8	,, 2 0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly ...	,, 20 0	,, 16 0
Quarterly ...	,, 10 10	,, 8 8
Monthly ...	,, 3 12	,, 3 0

SINGLE COPY ... ... ONE ANNA.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ...	... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line ...	... ,, 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee, and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ...	... Rs. 6-0 Per Inch.
Second Insertion ...	... ,, 3-8 do.
Third Insertion ...	... ,, 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion ...	... ,, 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards ...	... ,, 2-0 do.
Minimum charge ...	... ,, 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for length of time special contracts are made,

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY
AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, October 11.

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	80-7-16—1-16
2 per cent. Rentes	91 3-4—1-4
3 1-2 per cent, Indian Stock (Sterling Loan)	86 3-4—1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Government Securities	63 unchgd
Bar Silver in London	25 5-16+1-16
Do. 2 months hence ...	25 2-8+1-8
Closing Tone of Silver—Rise caused by Indian and China buying.	
Silver in New York	54 7-8+1-4
Exchange on London at Paris For—	25-23 unchgd
Do. Berlin	20-15 1-2 unchgd
Do. New York ...	4-85 3-4—1-4
Discount Bank of England Rate	4 p.c. since 29-9-10
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight...	3 9-16 unchgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight.	3 5-8 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months...	3 7-8 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months...	4 1-8 unchgd
Interest day to-day loans	1 3-4 unchgd
"Do. of day market loans ...	2 1-1 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India 60 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)	1-3-15

MANCHESTER, October 11.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spots... ...	...Good demand, steady.
Futures	Steady.
East Indian	Quiet.
Manchester	Firm.
Total Sales	15,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	500
Sales in East India	600
a Imports	43,000
Mid-Americans	8-06—1
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown ...	12 1-16 unchgd

	O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.
Cotton Delivery	7·65 unchgd	7·62 unchgd	7·62 unchgd
Mid. Uplands	J.-F. 7·62 unchgd	F.-M. 7·63 —1	M.-A. 7·64 —1
U. O. C.	A.-M. 7·64 unchgd	M.-J. 7·65 unchgd	J.-J. 7·63 unchgd
Liverpool			

Grey Shirtings, 41-42 in. 38 yds 16 by 15 at 8-7
Do. 44 in. 38-38 1-2 yds. 9 lbs. at 9
White Shirtings 40-41 in. 40 yds 18 square at 10-6
Do. Nainsooks 43 in, 19 yds. 22 by 21 at 6-6

YARN.

40s Banner Mill Twist ...	11 1-2
George Mayalls Yarn ...	11 1-2

NEW YORK, October 11.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

COTTON :—

	bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	93,000
Do Last year	1,02,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	10,000
Do. Exports to Continent	7,000
Spot Cotton— ...	11-75+19
Futures at New York ..... Dec. 14·03+10	Declined owing gt longs unloading and later on favorable
Do at New York ..... Mar. 14·32+ 9	cotton goods situation.

NEW ORLEANS.—

Spot Cotton	14 5-16+1-16
Futures—Month of Dec. ...	14·33+1+
Do. do. Mar. ...	14·33+11
Closing Tone of Futures—Steady.	

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs C.I.F.	38 1-2
Do Months—Oct.-Nov.	
Do Name of Ports—London.	
Do Whether Sellers.—Sellers.	
AUSTRALIAN.	
South Australian...	37 3-4—Oct.—Sellers.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujrat per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship. ...	47 1-2
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.	
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.	
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.	
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship ...	45 3-4
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Do. Weather Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.	
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 39 lbs. ex-ship.	40 1-2
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.	
Tone of Rapeseed.—Easier.	
Linseed—Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship ...	78
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.	
Tone of Linseed.—Easier.	
Linseed Argentine—La Plata	71 1-2
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.	
Do. Name of Port—Antwerp.	
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Nominal.	

COFFEE.

In New York Fair Rio No. 7 quality. 10 7-8

SUGAR.

German granulated sugar C. and F.
India double bags, ... 11 9 3-4
Months of Shipment, May-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Quiet.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber ... 6-8 Value—Steadier.

METAL.

Copper Braziers	£ 67 3-4
Yellow Metal	d 6

ARRIVAL.

"Rinaldo," "Mars," "D. Balduino," "Strathroy."

NEILL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Our circular is rather Bearish. The weather is favourable for the growing crop. We have had no frost up to this time, sufficient to injure the crop.

BOMBAY, October 12.

EXCHANGE.

The market was steady and opened at T. T. 1s. 4 1-16d., demand 1s. 4 3-32d. and 3 months' sight credits at 1s. 4 9-32d. for two mails.

We quote :—

Bank's selling—	
T. T. Ready	1s. 4 1-16d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 1-16d.
T. T. Forward ...	1s. 4 3-32d. 15 Nov.
Bank's Buying—	
Private D. D. Ready	1s. 4 1-8d.
Credits 3 m/s ...	1s. 4 3-32d.
" " Forward ...	1s. 4 5-16d. Nov.
" 6 m/s Ready	1s. 4 7-16d.
France 3 m/s	171 1-4
Marks 3 m/s	139 1-4
60 d/s. Hongkong ...	135
" Shanghai	183
" Japan	149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market opened at Rs. 94-2 ready and Rs. 94 per cent. forward ; improved to Rs. 94-3 and Rs. 94-1 respectively ; and has closed at Rs. 94-1 and Rs. 93-15.

BULLION.

Bar Silver in London, both for ready and forward advanced by 1 8 and New York rate was 1-4 up.

Business in Silver in the local market was done at Rs. 73-11. London rates being up and private wires advising good demand from China and India, the tone of the local market was firm, but later on as there were sellers the rate for the 2nd settlement declined to Rs. 73-8. Business of about 100 slabs is reported.

The gold market is flat and there is no change to report.

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
8 touch Fakirsett	23	9	0
97 touch Chintu	23	7	0
Narendas Motilal's Chop Swadeshi 96 to 99 touch	24	0	0
National Bank	24	0	6
Chartered Bank	24	0	0
Sovereigns Shield	15	4	0
Do. Dragon ...	15	0	0
Australian	14	0	0
English Gold	23	15	6
Native Bullion	24	0	0
Indian Specie Bank	24	0	0

SILVER.

117 1-2 Penny	73	8	0
117 Penny Ready	73	7	0
Local per tola	0	11	6

FUTURES.

First Settlement	73	8	0
Second do	73	10	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed—Firm. London rate was 1d. down, local demand for ready lots was moderate and rates ruled the same, but inquiry for forward being good the rate advanced by two annas.

Rapeseed—Quiet but firm. London quotation was 3d. down. Local inquiry was good and price advanced by half an anna.

Wheat—Quiet. London quotations were same. Local market fluctuated 1-2 to 1 anna.

Castorseed, Cottonseed and Gingillyseed—Quiet. Local prices remain unchanged.

Poppyseed—Firm. Demand good and the rate advanced by one anna.

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Bold ...	Rs. 13 5 0
Linseed, Small ...	" 13 3 0
Linseed, Brown ...	" 13 6 0
RAPESEED—	
Brown Delhi ...	" 6 8 0
Brown Cawnpore ...	" 6 6 0
Yellow do. ...	" 7 8 0
Do. Gujarat ...	" 7 12 0
Brown Katni ...	" 7 4 0
Poppyseed ...	" 10 5 0
Castorseed ...	" 40 8 0
WHEAT—	
Pissi ...	" 32 to 34
Hard Red ...	" 30 to 31-8
GINGELLYSEED—	
Yellow Hinganghat ...	" 54 to 55
Rai Khandesh— ...	" 70 to 80
Mowrajseed ...	" 7 12 0
Groundnuts ...	" 47 to 49
Cottonseed ...	" 25 to 27
Maize ...	" 18 to 19
Wheat Yellow ...	" 38 to 40
Khandwa ...	" 40 to 45
Bajara ...	" 27 to 30
Joowar ...	" 17 to 19
Gram ...	" 22 to 25
Mimbara ...	" 54 to 56
Brown Jubbulpore ...	" 49 to 50
Brown Moggi ...	" 49 to 50
Kabra ...	" 51 to 55
Black Katni ...	" 46 to 47
Myrabollams ...	" 19 to 20

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 11th October :—

Wheat	15,503	cwts
Linseed	2,452	"
Rapeseed	3,888	"
Gingellyseed	3,460	"
Poppyseed	129	"
Groundnuts	719	"
Castorseed	2,106	"
Rice	2,950	"
Myrabollams	42	"
Cottonseed	2,311	"
Mowraseed	645	"
Gram	3,592	"
Joowar	1,986	"
Maize	47	"

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bombay	1,545
India	64
Indian Specie...	53

MILLS.

David	333 3-4
Kohinoor	670

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S & T. C. Ordinary ...	111
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference ...	166
Bombay Steam Navigation Ord. ...	272 1-2CD.
Central India Mining	28
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	16
Port Canning & L I Co	757 1-2

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Dholka	120
Ahmedabad-Prantej...	615
Amritsar-Patti New Shares ...	120
Tapti Valley...	482 1-2

COTTON.

Liverpool yesterday was unchanged. New York rates were 10 points up and futures were 9 and 10 up. The tone of the local market for ready lots was strong and demand from exporters and mills was good and prices both for ready and forward advanced by Rs. 2 to 3. The opener advised 18 points up. The tone of the market for new crop was very firm and rates advanced by Rs. 4, new Broach opened at Rs. 312, but at the close it advanced to Rs. 316 with an upward tendency.

500	Japan T Co	...Bengal	...268 Nov
400	Raili Bros	... do	...268 Dec
100	do	...Rajputana	... 270
100	do	...Khandakia	... 250
100	Khatao mills	...Dhangadra	... 307
100	do	...Comtah	... 310
100	do	...Lakhtar	... 295
200	Latham & Co	...Broach	... 316
250	Morarji mill	...Nander	... 230
500	do	...Bhavnagar	...285-292
100	do	...Anjar	... 285

New crop rates for January,

Bengal Hand Gin. Fine ...	253
" F Good ...	241
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine ...	268
" F Good ...	253
Sind Punjab Fine ...	256
" F Good ...	254
Khandesh Fine ...	282
" F Good ...	272
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine ...	300
" F Good ...	290
Akola Knangaum Fine ...	296
" F Good ...	286
Amraoti Fine ...	296
" F Good ...	286
Yeotmal Fine ...	295
" F Good ...	310
Nagpore F Good ...	300
Wardha Hinganghat Fine ...	312
" F Good ...	302
Methia Fine ...	282
" F Good ...	272
Broach Gin Fine ...	334 Mar.
" F Good ...	325 do.
Sawginned Good, for ready ...	313
Westerns H. G. ...	303
Do M G ...	308

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 11th October :—

Khandeish	Bales
Central India	"
Barsi and Nagur	"
Berar	26 "
Central Provinces	24 "
Comras	60 "
Dhollera	71 "
Broach	... "
Coompta and Dharwar	1,242 "
Westerns	... "
Bengal N W P	210 "
Bengals Rajputana	11 "
Rajputana...	... "
Sind	... "
Persia	21 "
Egyptian	... "
Other sorts	... "
Total...	1,825

LIVERPOOL, October 12.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	Strong.
Estimated Sales	12,000
Total Imports	6,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Oct.—Nov..	7·84+18
Nov.—Dec.	7·80+18
Dec.—Jan.	7·80+18
Jan.—Feb.	7·80+18
Feb.—Mar.	7·81+18
Mar.—Apl.	7·12+18
Apl.—May	7·82+18
May.—June	7·82+18
June-July	7·81+18

FREIGHTS.

Ports.	This Month Seed.	Cotton.	Next Month Seed.	Cotton.
Antwerp ...	15 6	16 6	15 0	15 6
Dunkirk ...	16 0	16 6	15 0	15 6
Havre	.....	.....	15 0	15 6
Hull	14 6	15 6	14 0	15 0
Liverpool ...	19 0	20 0	15 6	16 0
Marseilles ...	19 0	20 0	15 6	16 0
Genoa	.....	.....	15 0	15 6
London... ...	.....	.....	14 6	15 6
Hamburg ...	19 0	20 0	16 0	16 6
Trieste ...	.....	.....	17 0	18 0
Venice ...	.....	.....	17 0	18 0

Open Ports ... Dec. 15-6 Jan. to May 15 Havre-Hamb 6 March.

METALS.

We quote :—

Copper Brazers 4 4 4	lbs. 21 23 35 42 56 63 70 77 84	Rs.53 5
Yellow Metal Sheets	21 28 35 42 49 56	" 44 13
Tin Ingots		" 42 10
Spelter S M		" 20 8
M M		
J		
G		
Georgshutte		" 22 4
Copper Ingots "K S ...		" 47 0
Copper Sheetings... lbs.		51 1-2 to 58 0
Yellow Metal Sheetings, lbs.		46 to 49 1-4

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Saturday, Oct. 11.

GOLD.

Coin.

No. of Packages.	Bullions.	Sovs. and half Sovs.	Other coin.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5 Packages ...	.....	27,450	.....

SILVER.

Coin.

No. of Packages.	Bullions.	Govt. of India Rs.	Other coin.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5 Packages.		150	.....
*24 Packages b 5 "	... .	7,529	.....

{ b 5 Cent pieces. 10 " * Uncurrent Coins.

Importers.	Vessels.	From
Sundry Importers ...	Homayun	Jeddah
Mint Master ...	Delta	Singapore & Penang
Do.	...R I M S N'brook	Aden

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 10th October, 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	34	37,615
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	28	33,449

GUZARAT AUTOMOBILE TRANSPORT COMPANY.

The report of the Directors of the Gujarat Automobile Transport Company, Limited, of the progress of the Company during the first six months read at first ordinary general meeting, held on Thursday last before the share-holders, was as follows :—

Gentlemen,—Your directors have pleasure in laying before you this report of the work done during the six months after the Company's registration. The Company was registered on the 9th of April last ; but owing to the general depression of trade, people's apathy towards investing their capital in untried joint stock concerns and several other reasons, a longer time was taken to raise the necessary capital than expected. However, your directors are glad to report that the Company has now got the necessary capital to start the initial service between Godhra and Lunawada and lately the public interest has been so much awakened towards the scheme of the Company that the list of subscribers has to be kept open till the end of this month. The directors expected to open the Godhra-Lunawada line for transport of traffic by the end of November next when the Company took up the work of this road, but after its examination by experts it was found necessary to execute repairs to the State part of the road in several places and to strengthen a bridge and two culverts in the British limit. This matter was than reported to the authorities of the Government P. W. D. and of the Lunawada State, and your directors are glad to inform you that the Bombay Government have helped the cause of the Company materially by granting permission to run traction engines and motors on the road with special concessions and promising to strengthen the bridge and culverts on the road. For this generous treatment on the part of our Government a separate proposal is put before you to-day for passing a resolution of thanks. Satisfactory arrangements have been also made with the Durbar of Lunawada regarding the Road. These arrangements which were necessary to make took a very long time to be completed and consequently the work of repairs to the state road could not be commenced earlier than June. The rains were exceptionally heavy this year in the Godhra District and hence the repair work could not be carried on with ease, and owing to the great scarcity of labourers in the district, the road in the State part has not been made ready and the strengthening of the Bridge and culverts will also take some time. It appears that the road will not be put in proper order before the middle of December, although the agents are trying their best to accelerate the work. Orders are arranged with our Consulting Engineers in England for the necessary rolling-stock both for goods and passengers, and taking all things into consideration it is noped that the service will be opened to traffic in December or January next. You will be interested to hear that during the last two months many applications were received from people of different localities to open Mechanical Transport Services in their Districts and your Directors have asked the agents to inquire and put definite proposals for some of them that appear to be remunerative. Negotiations are being carried on with Government authorities for taking up the running contract of Government Motors between Diksnal and Baramati in the Poona District, a distance of 18 miles, and if this contract is secured, it will be also an important acquisition to the Company for revenue. To supervise the mechancial side of the various undertakings efficiently, your directors have resolved to engage an European expert from England, and through the recommendation of our Consulting Engineers, Messrs. Miller, Wilson and Pegg of Manchester and Liverpool, Mr. A. Nay, of Aldershotts, has been selected. He is reported to have a very wide experience in this class of work and is 39 years of age.

The work of the Company has been carried on with economy, only about Rs. 3,950 being spent in registering the Company, printing, advertising, travelling, office expenses, etc., and in bringing the Company to the present stage. Besides a sum of £165 (Rupees 2,475) has been sent to England towards orders placed and Rs. 1,000 will have to be deposited with Government for taking over the charge of the Godhra-Sera Road for repairs. For carrying on the repair work speedily and efficiently arrangement has been made to purchase a steam roller from Bombay and it will be despatched to Godhra next week. One of your directors, Mr. Lallubhai K. Desai retires owing to private reasons and you are requested to sanction his resignation. Taking into consideration the difficulties the Agent had to face, your directors consider, the progress satisfactory, and request you to adopt it as such.

The following, among other resolutions, were passed at the meeting:—

(1) The report of the directors of the progress of the Company during the first six months after its registration was adopted by the meeting.

(2) The provisional directors, except Mr. Lallubhai K. Desai, of Sunth Rampur, who resigned his directorship, were confirmed as appointed by the shareholders.

(3) A resolution of thanks to Government for granting permission to the Company to run traction engines and motors on the Godhra-Sera Road and for affording special facilities and concessions in the matter of repairs to the said road.

(4) Appointment of Mr. Devidas Vithaldas as Auditor of the Company.

A vote of thanks to the Chair terminated the proceedings of the meeting.

The special correspondent of the "New York Herald" gives an impression of the result of a special visit paid by him to the Krupp works at Essen and to the enormous power latent there. He says that the works are progressing in all directions, and that powerful plant is being installed to deal with the special speedy delivery of fittings and battleship equipments. Heavy steam presses and steel-cutting machinery are being put in, so that the guns and fittings for the new battleships should be ready the moment the ships are launched. No other works or arsenal in the world, he says, can compare with Krupp's works, for with their 70,000 workmen they could cope with any rush of work. He concludes by saying that their organisation is absolutely unexampled.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcement of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

GRAVES.—October 7, at "Welwyn," Kennett's Road, Egmore, Madras, the wife of Harry Graves, of a daughter.

DEATH.

STANLEY.—October 4, at her residence, 1, Church Street, Bangalore, Mrs. C. Stanley, relict of the late F. L. A. Manning Stanley, of Surrey, and only child of the late John Brailsford Hounsfield, of Manchester, aged 75 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Dassera : Hindu Holiday : Banks closed.
Bombay Gymkhana, Bumble-puppy Sports, 4 p.m.
Poona Races, Extra Meeting.
Skating Rink, Practice Session 8 to 9 a. m., Ladies 9 to 10 a. m., Evening 6 to 8, Night 9-30 to 11-30

Maxim :—"He that would reap well must sow well."

ENGLISH MAIL.

ARRIVAL.

P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette" with the English Mails of September 30th which left Aden at 8 a.m. on Monday, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 11 a.m. to-morrow.

DEPARTURE.

P. and O. Company's steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-30 p.m. on Saturday.

Laxmi Narayen Temple Anniversary.—The twenty-fourth anniversary of the Goculdas Tejpal Laxmi Narayan Temple, situate at Gowalia Tank Road, will be celebrated from Saturday the 15th to Friday the 21st instant, both days inclusive, during, which period there will be held the annual Fair together with different festivities.

Promenade Concert.—The Promenade Concert announced for October the 6th and unavoidably postponed will be held on the Y. M. C. A. Tennis Courts, Back Bay, on Monday, October 17th, at 9-15 p. m. The Band of the Gloucester Regiment will give several selections and an attractive programme has been arranged.

Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit Parsee Hospital.—The following contributions towards the above-named Hospital are announced:—Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 17,86,563-14-2, Bai Shirinbai Muncherji Bansji for a bed in the name of her deceased father, Mr. Muncherji Naoroji Kharshedji Banaji, who died on Roj Depudar Maha Khordad Kadim 1260 (25th Oct 1190) sent direct to the Parsi Punchayet, Rs.5,000, Bai Shirinbai Muncherji Bansji for a bed in the name of her deceased brother, Mr. Nanabhoy Muncherji Bansji, who died on Roj Astad Maha Meher Kadim (10th March 1896) sent to the Parsi Punchayet Rs. 5,000, Mr. Jamshedji Rustomji of Colombo for a bed Rs. 5,000, Sir Hormusji N. Modi, Kt., Hongkong Rs. 1,500, Mr. Rustomji Hormusji Vukharia, Broach Rs. 200, Mr. Shapoorji Dhunjisha Vukharia, Broach Rs. 101, "In Memory of the Baj Anniversary of my deceased mother" Rs. 50, Mr. Bomanji Edulji Kashinath in memory of his deceased son Jamshed for the months of August and September Rs. 50, amount subscribed by Mr. Framji Naoroji Bansji in the Oothamna ceremony of his aunt Bai Maneckbai Sorabji Pestonji Bansji Rs. 25, "in pious memory of the late Bai Dinbai, the wife of Mr. Framji Cowasji Cooper, Rs. 21, in memory of dear departed Manijsh (Roj 1st Hormazd, Mahalat Farvadin), in pious memory of her anniversary from her grieved mother, brothers and sisters Rs. 5, total Rs. 18,03,515-14-2.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V.D.

Bombay, 13th October.

881.—Detail for the week ending 15th instant.

To-day Thursday the 13th instant.—The Signalling Class will parade at 7 a.m. at Sir Richard Temple's Statue.

II. "F" Coy Parade at Bombay Education Society's School, Byculla, (and not St Mary's College as previously notified) at 7-30 a.m.

Dress—Drill Order Uniform.

Friday the 14th instant.—"A" Company Parade at 5-45 p.m. at the Town Customs House.

Dress—Drill Order Mufti.

II. All Recruits of the current season to parade at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m.

III. "E" Coy Parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 9-15 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order Mufti.

882.—Parade.—Monday the 17th inst. "G" Coy Parade on the Maiden at 7-30 a.m.

883.—Issue of Arms—Arms and Accoutrements will be issued to members of the Corps at Head Quarters between the hours of 8 a.m. and 3 p.m. daily, except Sundays.

Members are requested to draw their arms and accoutrements at once.

884. Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class-firing and practice for Viceroy's and I V R A Competitors from 20th to 29th instant inclusive.

The Viceroy's competition will be fired on Sunday and Monday the 30th and 31st instant.

Sunday 16th instant.—The Range is available for I V R A and Viceroy's Competitors. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

885. Enrolments—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "C" Company :—

No. 6991 Vol. D. Andrade.

886. Inspection.—It is notified for information that the Inspector-General of Volunteers in India will inspect the Battalion on the 6th January 1911.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. S.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT. COLONEL A. K. LESLIE V. D. COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 13th October.

166. Parades—Nos 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Apollo Bunder at 4-30 p.m. on Saturday, 15th instant, and proceed to Middle Ground Fort for 1 inch aiming rifle practice.

Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

167. Lecture—Lecture at the B V A Club by the Adjutant at 7 p.m. on Thursday, 13th instant.

All members, especially Recruits, are invited to attend.

Subject—Practice Seawards 1910-11.

170. Strength.—The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted as follows :—

No. 94 Sapper A. G. S. Bernard E. E. Company.

171. Transfers.—The following transfers have been ordered :—Gunner J. P. Rose from No. 1 Company to E. E. Company. Gunner G. Flynn to No. 3 Company reserve.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut., R A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A

NOTICE.

Cricket.

The following match has been arranged :—

B V A vs Bombay City Police on Police Ground, Oval on Sunday, 16th October, at 2-30 p.m.

News from China states that in a village in Canton six girls hearing that they were soon to be married formed a suicide league. They went to the bank of a river and tied themselves together and jumped into the water. When the girls were taken out, four were dead, but the remaining two were restored to consciousness.

During the past 11 months the consumption of spirits in Germany has declined from 50,500,000 gallons to 36,000,000 gallons, mainly owing to the Socialists' boycott, which is intended to force the land-owners to supply material for the distillation of Schnapps.

ETHICS OF INSANITY.

"The British Medical Journal" reports the following address, delivered before the Norwood Division of the British Medical Association by Mr. T. Duncan Greenlees, M. D., (Edin.) F. R. S., (London), on The Ethics of Insanity. The address is replete with very practical useful suggestions on various phases of insanity, expatiating on the question of special training and knowledge on the part of medical men who have the care and treatment of the insane :—

Perhaps there is no subject in the whole range of medicine of more interest and, to the general practitioner, of greater difficulty, than insanity. The very nature of its symptoms and the difficulties experienced in their management, renders a case of mental disease, as occurring in our general practice, one of great worry and anxiety. Such cases are outside, as it were, the general practitioner's sphere; and accordingly, they are usually relegated to a separate department of medical science, and this was done long before specialism in medicine became so fashionable as it is in these days. Cases of mental disease are gratefully left by the general practitioner to men who, from their special training, are supposed to be more able to cope with the symptoms. As the education of the medical man advances, the gap between the alienist and the general practitioner is steadily diminishing.

If there can be advanced one argument in favour of specialism in medicine, surely the care and treatment of mental diseases is that argument, for they demand special education and training such as can only be obtained by a long residence in institutions where the insane, on account of their symptoms, are congregated.

It is not to be expected that the general practitioner can even pretend to more than a rudimentary knowledge of psychological medicine, or the modern methods of the treatment of insanity. On the other hand, no one would credit the alienist with an intimate knowledge of the routine work of general practice, or with the various methods adopted to humour the sane sick, so necessary to the success of the general practitioner.

I purpose in this address to deal with several matters concerning insanity, regarding which the general practitioner, especially if he is of the "family physician" type, may be called upon to express an opinion, or even act promptly, for often so much depends upon his decision. For example, promptness of action is imperative in dealing with a case of acute insanity in a private house. The doctor has to decide, and this, regardless of possible legal contingencies, whether his patient should be "certified" and removed to a public institution. Again, he may be asked to give an opinion on the delicate question of marriage between persons of insane or neurotic diathesis; the care and education of children of such unions, the testamentary capacity of persons of neurotic tendencies or suffering from gross nerve lesions, or even some of the vague symptoms suggestive of the borderland of insanity: and finally there are many legal questions which may have to be answered by the family physician, with results, entailing, perhaps, the gravest consequences to the persons concerned.

It is admittedly rare that a case of acute insanity can be successfully treated in a private house, and the first difficulty that faces the family medical adviser is the determined objections of many persons to the removal of the patient to a public institution if this should entail "certification." Twenty years ago, and more, the public were intensely prejudiced against "certifications," "lunatics" and "asylums," and this prejudice is as keen to-day as it ever was. Only the other day I had greatest difficulty in convincing a lady whose husband I had advised removal to an asylum, that the attendants neither beat nor starved the patients. It is one of the saddest blots on our so-called civilization that these terms "certification," "lunatic" and "asylums" should still spell "opprobrium" to the general public, even although they are better educated, and our asylums are, if possible, better administered than they were twenty years ago. As a medical man, and in the best interests of patients suffering from this sad disease, I consider it is our bounden duty to inquire into this prejudice, and, having found the cause, to suggest a remedy.

It has always seemed to me that the general practitioner himself is not altogether irresponsible for the dread the public have of the only rational treatment for their insane relatives, perhaps this is a sin more of omission than commission, but, nevertheless, they do not make themselves conversant with the working of our public asylums, and are accordingly not in a position to combat the absurd arguments of their patient's friends, whose sole source of information may possibly be the usual half-penny daily paper, whose circulation depends upon well-worked up scandals referring to our public and philanthropic institutions. If the doctor successfully combated these unreasonable prejudices, I am sure we should hear less of them, and possibly many mental lives, which are now lost, would be saved.

But there is another reason for the prejudice the public have against "certification" and "asylums," and this is the existence of a law called "The Lunacy Act," for no one can be treated in an asylum without coming under its ban, and the curse of the law is "certification," that is, the person is duly pronounced a "certified lunatic." To the educated, this is merely a play of words, but to the ignorant or prejudiced it spells disgrace; it means loss of social and domestic rights, deprivation of all civil rights, separation from wife, family and home and if—I had almost said unfortunately—the patient does recover, he is for ever afterwards branded. "He was once a lunatic," he is shunned, and perhaps feared, by his friends and possibly never again attains the social position he lost when he was "certified."

It is true there is a little clause in the Lunacy Act, which comprises only 342 sections and 146 rules and regulations, which provides for the "voluntary" treatment of mental diseases, but this section only applies to persons who know what they are doing, but what about the poor patient who, from the duress of his affliction, does not know what he is doing? It is the sick who have need of a physician; they who are well need no physician; these latter have to wait until they are so in that the doctor "certifies" them, and they are then "lunatics."

After-care associations are needed for the poor mortals who are liberated from these asylums; they want a protecting hand to guide them until they are fit to guide themselves; does it not seem strange that we hear of no "after-care associations" in connexion with our hospitals? And this is what we call the twentieth century treatment of the saddest disease that can befall our race! The treatment may be, and is, all right, but it is the means to obtain this treatment I object to. If we are to progress, if we are to be of any real use to suffering humanity, then our business should be to place our patients under treatment with a few obstacles as are met with when we send a patient with a broken leg to the hospital. In fact, our asylums should be hospitals, not in name alone, but in very deed, and there is no more logical reason for the law to step in and offer definitions of insanity, and interfere with its prompt treatment than that it should regulate the terms upon which a case of pneumonia shall be admitted to hospital.

Possibly the reason why the law regulates the treatment of the insane is the fact that they are deprived of their liberty, but surely, if the deprivation of liberty is essential for the treatment of this disease, some other method could easily be found without the necessity of branding the patient a "lunatic." If it is found impracticable deleting the present antiquated and cumbrous Lunacy Act from the Statue Book—and no doubt many objections to this would be advanced by interested parties—then it should be replaced by another Act, with another name and treating of the insane more like sick persons than "lunatics" and our asylums more like hospitals than "places of detention."

In view of these facts it is reasonable your patient's friends should prefer to have him treated at home; your arguments, which perhaps you only half believe yourself, failing to overcome his prejudices you submit; but, after months of nursing, you are forced to either give the ultimatum—removal to an asylum, or else you threaten to give up the case altogether. Meantime the delay has not benefited your patient; it is likely he has now lost his best chances of recovery, for it is a well known fact that early treatment in most cases of acute insanity gives the best prospects of recovery.

Apart from this possible delay, the question arises, "At what stage of the disease are you justified in certifying a case?" The

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

R I M S Dalhousie ...1573 Comdr W Mitchel...R I M
R I M S Investigator...Lieut Danson ..Marine Survey of India ..R I M
R I M S Palinurus.....Lieut Danson ...Marina Survey of India...R I M
R I M S Lawrence.....Comdr Mill .....R I M
R I M S Minto..... Lt Comdr G H S Latouche...R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Oct. 12.

Banca .....3794 Collyer .....P & O S N & Co
Barque Brilliant ...3909 Morrison ...Standard Oil & Co
Caithness .....2422 Proctor ...W & A Graham & Co
Clan Mackay .....1853 Leslie...James.....Finlay & Co
Cape Breton .....2501 Warden...W & A Graham & Co
Clematis .....2329 Robinson ...Andrew Yuel & Co
Delta.....4780 Snow...8 10...P & O S N & Co
Folmina .....2546 Eyken.....T Morrison & Co
Hillfern .....2776 Williams...W & A Graham & Co
Hydra .....831 Kiseborn...F F Campbell & Co
Madura.....1273 Bamber .....M M & Co
30 9 ..W & A Graham & Co
Nowshera .....1961 Rose .....M M & Co
Najmi .....2522 Hallet .....E & A M Jeewanji
Nurani.....2810 Cubbin.....T Morrison & Co
Salsette.....502 Willoughby....B & H S N & Co
Shah Jehan .....2566 Born .....Stroam 6 10
B & H S N & Co
Visigoth.....2613 Rule .....T Morrison & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Oct. 12.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Kasara 505	Elton...	Basreh...	13 10...	M M & Co	
F Chybassa 3991	Wadge	Antwerp.....	17-10	M M & Co	
G Rahmani 1873	Coates.....	Jeddah.....	20 10...	B & P S N Co	
K Bassano.....2762	Boxhall...	Hull ... via Karachi...	15 10...	James Finlay & Co	
M Khasrou 2410	Hannah.....	Reposing ...	B & P S N & Co		
N Kanzler 1865	Schutt	Durban.....	13 10	A Strandis & Co	
O Homayun 2154	Molony	Jeddah...14 10...	B & P S N Co		
P Ehrenfels 2780	Sooken...	Hamburg via Karachi	20-10...	W & A Graham & Co	
Q Badrie...1613	Jones...	Jeddah...15 10...	G Jeewanji & Sons		

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Clan Cameron.....2285	Jones ...	Calcutta...16 10...	James Finlay & Co
2 Circassia.....4326	Osborne.....	Liverpool ..15-10	W & A Graham & Co
3 R Rabattino.....2682	Manchini.....	Genoa....15-10	N S Marittimmi
5 City of Glasgow.....4179	Grewhorn...	Karachi...	19 10 K Nixon & Co
7 Ujina 3426	Hill	Rangoon ...13 10...	M M & Co
13 Egypt 4198	Summers...	London 22-10	P & O S N Co
15 Galavale 2441	Sceury ...N F...	M M & Co	
16 Dumra.....762	Manley	Basreh.....15 10...	M M & Co

M W D D

Capri 2117	Moresco	Honkong...10 16...	F R Line

H W P D

Courland...760	Ebrahim...G Port...	13 10	Bo S N Co Ld
Kaveri.....553	Dawood	B'ngar.....12 10...	Bo S N Co Ld
Sarasvati..... 413	Ebrahim.....	Mangalore ...14 10...	Bo S N Co Ld
Netravati.....699	Fakara...N F...	N F...Bo S N Co Ld	

ARRIVALS.

Vessels.	Commanders.	From
Chasa	McDiarmid...	Karachi, Oct 10
R.I.M. Dongola ...	Daniel	Southam p t on, Sept 21

DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
Arcadia	Parcham	Shanghai
Sandon Hall	Hoddy	Chittagong
Querimba	Smith	Calcutta
Worcester.....	Wickham	Calcutta

The following vessel began to load on Wednesday :—
Steamer Salsette, for Aden.

DAILY EXPORTS—OCT. 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—100 bales gunny cuttings, and 50 cwts buffalo pickers, C Peraj and Co ; 60 bales wool, B Hurbham ; 6 bales wool, G Goomanmul ; 77 cwts gum, G S Jpal ; 12 bales wool, C Nanji.

City of Glasgow s—3,000 cwts jowarees, 2,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Circassia s—2 bales cotton waste, H Assoo.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Glasgow s—1,000 cwts linseed and 2,600 cwts groundnuts, L Dreyfus and Co.

Circassia s—50 cwts cashewnuts, R Jeewandas and Co ; 1,000 cwts rapeseed and 2,000 cwts teaseed, Ralli Bros ; 200 cwts gum, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Circassia s—10 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co ; 23 bales cottonfly and 2 bales gunny cut pieces H Assoo.

FOR HAMBURG.

Ehrenfels s—2 pots rose oil, Baur and Krause, 200 cwts gum, M Jafferbhoy ; 110 bales cotton, M Bhimji ; 110 bales cotton, A Blaschek and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chybassa s—288 cwts crushed bone, R Kaderbhoy; 55 bales cotton, Bamji and Co; 4,000 cwts bone pieces, C Mody and Co; 186 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co; 110 bales cotton, S Framji and Co; 1,200 cwts gum and 50 cwts cashewnuts M Jafferbhoy; 55 bales cotton, M Bhimji.

Candidate s—110 bales cottonfly, S M Kirtikar and Co ; 115 bales cotton and 6,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Knight of the Thistle s—2,000 cwts castorseed and 4,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros ; 100 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co.

R Rubattino s—205 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Capri s—67 cwts ooplate and 37 cwts kishmis, R Jeewandas and Co, 67 1-2 cwts hirabole, K Naza, 25 cwts sharkfins, R Dhunji and Co ; 1,000 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co ; 150 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co ; 105 cwts jurdaloos, M V Haji.

FOR KOBE.

Capri s—300 bales cotton, N Futehally and Co.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Returns of Traffic for the week ended 24th Sept. on 1,773·41 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 1,94,000	Rs. 2,10,000	Rs. 7,000	Rs. 4,11,000
Or per mile of Railway.....	109	119	4	232
For previous 11 weeks of half year	24,20,000	23,13,000	79,000	48,12,000
Total for 12 weeks	26,14,000	25,23,000	86,000	52,23,000
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,70,742	1,81,378	8,712	3,60,832
Per mile of Ry.	96	102	5	203
Total to corresponding date..	21,59,695	21,62,156	80,717	44,02,568

Increase for the week.....Rs. 50,168
Do. to date .....Rs. 8,20,432

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath says : "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. delicately perfumed, Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it :

WHEN YOU HAVE FAILED TO GET THROUGH OTHERS JUST WHAT YOU REQUIRE IN

BUNGALOWS, FLATS, OFFICES, SHOWROOMS, AND GODOWNS

CONSULT US.

We have places in all localities TO SUIT all requirements.

LUARD BARRINGTON & CO.,
55, HORNBY ROAD,
FORT.
P. O. BOX 239.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake, 150 deg.....	6 8 2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg.....	6 8 2	" "
Chester, 125 deg	5 0 2	" "
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg...	4 12 2	" "
Monkey, 125 deg.....	4 8 2	" "
Elephant, 125 deg.....	4 3 0	per two tins.
125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 9 0	per 8 gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

PAY NOTHING.

Only drop a Card to-day for a Free Sample Copy of

INDUSTRY,

A monthly Journal of Handicrafts and Commerce Containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities, starting of small mechanical and manual industries, etc., And you will get a copy Absolutely Free.

Royal El. Rs. 2. People's El. Re. 1-3.

For Readers—
Interesting Throughout.

For Advertisers—
Absolutely sure Medium.

For Free Sample Copy and Adv. rates please write to the MANAGER,
"INDUSTRY" Office
3, Mohunlal Mitter's Lane,
Shambazar, CALCUTTA.

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS.

TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

APPLY EARLY TO
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE AGENTS :
RETAIL SUPPLIERS :—Messrs. BRANDON & CO., Victoria Terminus, and Messrs. DENISON & CO. Hummum Street, Fort.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW,
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights
By L. P. Parikh, Rs. 6.

Apply "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

PIANOS
FOR SALE.
FOR HIRE

On terms to suit purchasers or easy monthly payments for one or two years.

BROADWOOD.
BLUTHNER.
SCHIEDMAYER.
RICHD. LIPP.
GROTRIAN.
STEINWEG NACHF.
PAUL WERNER.
MARCKS & CO.

SLIGHTLY USED PIANOS.—A few of the above celebrated pianos for SALE as bargains, condition perfect and fully warranted for same period as new instruments.

WORN PIANOS.—We employ expert renovators, hammers refelted, toned, regulated and pianos tuned.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary characters should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should no be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 13th October, 1910.

SOUTH AFRICAN UNION.

THE Duke of Connaught, of whose departure from England Reuter tells us this morning, goes to South Africa to perform a ceremony which would have fallen to the lot of King Georges V. had he remained Prince of Wales—namely the formal inauguration of the first Parliament of the Union of South Africa. Public business has been transacted and the States separately administered, since the restoration of peace, in a fairly satisfactory manner, but conflicts of interest arose, and although every opportunity was given to the colonies to conduct their own affairs as best pleased them, Ministers soon came to realise that there were many matters affecting the interests of the different colonies which could not be settled by them except with the concurrence of one or more of the other South African Governments. The discussion of such points, it was found, absorbed an undue proportion of the time and energy of the administrations, while it proved impossible to arrive at any complete and lasting settlement of some of the more important questions. The absence of an authority competent to dispose of questions in which two or more colonies were involved, and the time which the several Governments wasted in attempts to negotiate settlements, in their opinion, operated to retard the free development of the country generally. The state of friction which, at times, existed, impaired the good relations of the Union South African Colonies and tended to excite a feeling of mutual distrust which rendered increasingly difficult the settlement of disputes between them. Dr. Jameson, as Premier of Cape Colony, addressed the Governor on the subject, setting forth this opinion and at the same time inaugurating the "Closer Union" movement out of which the Union has sprung. Lord Selborne, the High Commissioner, acknowledged the accuracy of this view and at once issued a minute inviting Ministers to a conference, and urging that owing to the artificial character of the territorial divisions formed in South Africa by accidents of the past, the four colonies, as long as they remained separate, would constantly find themselves in danger of friction arising from conflicting interests. It mattered little, he pointed out, whether these Governments were or were not of the same political complexion ; no amount of racial sympathy or co-operation could reconcile the conflicting interest of the four States so long as they remained apart. The High Commissioner saw for South Africa no peace from its troubles and no prospect of substantial progress, until there was established a Government able to control the destinies of the people of South Africa as a whole.

As a result of this minute resolutions in favour of Union were passed by the various Colonial Governments, that of Cape Colony asserting that "in a manner almost without example in any community where a recent war has embittered racial antagonisms, the rank and file as well as the leaders of opposing parties, conspired to exhibit the project of National Union as one which every South African, irrespective of race faction or locality, ought to persue." Questions of Railways and Customs became pressing and an intercolonial conference was found necessary in February 1908 to discuss them. And it was then clearly apparent that the only choice lay between Union and a suicidal tariff war. The latter could but have proved destructive to the prosperity, possibly also to the peace of South Africa. Ultimately a resolution was unanimously adopted in favour of a convention meeting later in the same year to discuss the terms under which complete fusion of interests could be effected in a Legislative Union under the British Crown. And it is remarkable that as the Union was confirmed on the anniversary of the day on which Peace was proclaimed, May 31, the Convention at which the scheme was agreed upon, opened its sittings on that on which nine years earlier the first shot was fired in the Boer War, October 12. A majority of delegates favoured the closest possible union, feeling no obligation to be limited by the precedents of other countries. Natal stood aloof, its delegates regarding unification as "a vain thing, fondly invented," but that was only for a time and at the end of the second session of the Convention, Natal agreed with the other colonies to pool all colonial assets and liabilities, the administration of railways and harbours and conform to the decision of the assembly as to the vexed question of the native franchise of Cape Colony. At the third sitting of the Convention, a committee, which has been appointed for the purpose, presented a draft Constitution Act, and after a prolonged discussion, it was accepted without a division, for it was felt that it protected all important interests whether of the European or African races, and it is claimed that the more the document is examined, the more it will be seen to be conceived in a spirit of justice and moderation.

All that South Africans imagined was now left to be done was to choose the capital and over this point there was much less difficulty than that experienced in Australia, though a series of debates took place. Capetown and Pretoria were the only two possible places. Against Capetown it was urged that it stood at the shank end of the country, at the end most accessible to foreign attack, that it was a sleeping, old-world corner, founded not by Van Riebeek but by Rip van Winkle and that it was out of touch with the great mining industry. In its favour were its senior historical position, its long Parliamentary experience, its success in native administration, its preponderance in area and in white population, its temperate climate and its unique site. For Pretoria it was argued that it was in the centre of future development, that the Transvaal was the wealthiest and most rapidly advancing province and that it was making great sacrifices in entering into partnership with provinces whose budgets seemed incapable of balancing. By way of compromise other centres were referred to the Convention which declined to decide the point. The President of the Convention and the Prime Ministers were called upon to settle the matter with the result that Capetown is to be the seat of the Legislation and Pretoria that of the execution. To those at a distance failure seems inevitable, but South Africans reply that though not an ideal solution it is workable and for the present must suffice. The elections to the Union Parliament are complete and the Ministers have taken up their portfolios. They endeavour to persuade themselves that once the formal opening of their Parliament has been effected by a member of the Royal House of England all will be plain sailing. But those who really believe this imagine a vain thing. The educational question will split up party against party, the bi-lingual teaching difficulty will raise up racial strife. Moreover, the curse of Cain is upon them and will never be removed until they discover means whereby to treat their fellow British subjects from India in a more humane and sympathetic manner. We do not suppose His Majesty's advisers will have suggested that the Duke of Connaught should refer to this question in his inaugural speech and beyond the usual non-committal, complimentary, utterances his Royal Highness' observations may not go. But we doubt not in private discussion with Ministers he will express his own views, which are well known to be sympathetic towards India and the Indians.

CHINA AND MANCHURIA. DR. MORRISON, who has been addressing the Authors' Club on the subject of China, has resided so long in Peking that he has apparently become half a Chinaman at heart and is clearly very greatly their admirer. With all the Chinaman's faults he loves them and that affection has evidently had a deleterious effect on his judgment. There is, he tells us, a greater measure of peace and tranquillity among them at present, than for sixty years. If that be so, the Chinese papers are entirely at fault and deliberately misrepresent the situation; for, as we pointed out a few days ago, they asserted that the situation was never more critical, notwithstanding that the first step towards Constitutional Government had been taken. Intrigue is rife, corruption rampant, finances are in a hopeless condition and the country is crying out for the strong man which the emergency demands. These representations are made not only by the Chinese native press, but by the Anglo-Chinese journals of Shanghai and Hongkong. Truth lies at the bottom of a well and it is never a good thing to expect to see its reflection in a post-prandial oration. As to our dealings with Manchuria we may return to the latest Consular report in which it is claimed for British goods generally that they regained in 1909 a considerable amount of the ground that they appeared to have lost during recent years, half the trade in cotton and yarn goods being attributed to the British Empire. So much for our failure to protect our interests and the maintenance of an open door in Manchuria. Still in the report we do find an appeal to British firms to keep the trade in their own hands, rather than to employ a Chinese dealer, who "although prepared to meet any demands that may arise for foreign goods, is not inclined to go out of his way to create a market, unless very special inducements are offered." Of the Japanese, the British Consul says, "The methods they have adopted may possibly be open to criticism, but they have been showing far more energy and enterprise in developing their trade in Manchuria than any other foreign nation, and deserve a good deal more credit for their success than people are inclined to give them." No attempt is made to disguise the difficulties under which all trade must labour in Manchuria as an integral part of China. Newchwang itself labours under the special disability of being situated on the mouth of a river which is gradually silting up. The delay in undertaking a conservancy scheme for the Liao River has proved a serious handicap to the port in the competition with Tairen, while the preferential rates given by the South Manchuria Railway to the latter port are also responsible for counteracting the geographical advantages enjoyed by Newchwang. One half of the total produce exported from Newchwang arrived by boat down the Liao ; and it is [illegible]able that while the Japanese Railway conveyed one and a quarter million tons of produce to Tairen and only a quarter of a million to Newchwang, the amount of goods handled at these two ports for carriage into the interior showed a few tons in favour of Newchwang.

SASSOON INDUSTRIAL REFORMATORY. THE annual report of the Bombay Reformatory, or to give it its proper title the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, shows a continuance of good work amongst the young criminals committed to it. The year commenced with 230 boys and closed with 214. These, of course, consisted largely of young men, who had been committed by the magistrates as well as a number of private apprentices. It is a testimony to the efficiency of the training, which is imparted in the institution, that so many applications should be made by the latter class for admission to a school, so closely associated with prison confinement. But the report notes that many applications had to be refused during the year for want of room. The new boys admitted numbered 48, of whom only three were private apprentices. The Educational Inspector spoke with satisfaction of the progress which had been made, the boys having done well, not only in the several branches of trade which are taught, but in the classes for vernacular languages and drawing. The general health was not so good on the whole as in the previous year, although the number of new admissions to the dispensary was only 287 compared with 371. Fifteen boys were sent to the J. J. Hospital and one to the Gokuldass Tejpal Hospital, and of these nine died, five deaths being due to phthisis. General conduct was good, the number of offences being 60 and these chiefly of a minor character. Finally, the report remarks that the work of erecting buildings on the new site at Matunga is proceeding apace, and some of the buildings have been nearly completed.

THE INDIAN MUSHROOM. A FRESH mushroom is a sight, which is not often met with in the Bombay Presidency. It is true these fungi grow in certain parts of the Presidency in certain quantities during the rains, but nowhere in sufficient quantities that one will find them on the stalls at Crawford Market. To those of us, therefore, who are fond of this succulent dainty, but only know the Leicestershire variety, as found in tins, it is welcome news that at Pusa Institute they are making inquiries with the hope of creating a regular supply for the larger cities. This statement is made on the authority of Mr. W. McRae, M. A., B. Sc., whose exhaustive paper on "The Edible Mushroom" is published in the "Agricultural Journal of India." It appears that although the mushroom is a rarity in many parts of the country, in the fields of the Punjab it grows abundantly. It is universally eaten by the natives, either fresh or dried in the sun, and according to Dr. Stewart, those Europeans who have tried it say it is excellent and equal to the English variety. The same writer thought a trade in the Punjab mushroom could be established, if they were improved in quality by cultivation. Mr. McRae adds the opinion, with which we entirely agree, that there should be a very good demand for fresh mushrooms in the larger cities of India, if the product became a certain factor of the market. Further inquiries, he promises, therefore, will be made both as regards the ordinary edible mushroom and also other edible fungi such as truffles, morells and puff-balls.

THE sixteenth list of subscriptions to the Punjab King Edward Memorial Fund contains a gift of fifty thousand rupees from the Maharaja of Kapurthala and smaller subscriptions from the rulers of the Hill States. These bring up the total subscriptions to date to Rs. 10,35,742.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab leaves Simla on Wednesday, the 19th instant, and starts on a tour in the province arriving at Lahore on the 9th proximo. His Honour will be at Patiala during the installation ceremony there.

THE Maharajah of Mysore has given Rs. 2,000 to the funds of the South African League, Madras.

MAJOR W. G. GREY, First Assistant to the British Resident in Mysore, left for Calcutta yesterday, on relief by Mr. P. B. Warburton, to take up the Secretaryship to the Board of Examiners.

THE Hon'ble Colonel Daly and about a dozen other European guests of the Maharajah of Mysore left Bangalore yesterday morning to attend the European Durbar at the palace last evening.

THE London dockers have initiated a conference of unions engaged in the transport industry with a view of effecting an amalgamation.

A MAMMOTH scheme to develop the Philippines is said to be under consideration. It is reported in financial circles that Sir Clifton Robinson, the famous Engineer of London tramway fame, who recently visited the Philippines and Hongkong, where he is well-known, is proposing to raise no less a sum than £100,000,000 to build railways in the Philippines.

THE Paris correspondent of the "Westminster Gazette" states that one marked result of the successful aeroplane operations in connection with the recent French military manœuvres is the present enthusiasm for the army. This enthusiasm has had no parallel except in the early times of the Franco-Russian alliance.

MR. MOISANT gave a splendid flying exhibition at Folkestone racecourse during mail week on the concluding day of the meeting carrying in turn three ladies and one gentleman as passengers for seven minutes each. While he was in the air a train passed on the South-Eastern line, and the airman crossed and recrossed it and manœuvred over it with the utmost skill and gracefulness. Subsequently he flew low over a flock of sheep, scattering the animals helter-skelter with the hum of his machine. Mr. Moisant is shortly going back to America.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

NOISES OF THE EAST. The East is a land of contrasts. If one would hit off its prevailing characteristic, he will describe it as slow and silent and somnolent. But the East is also extremely noisy when she chooses, and at no other time is this peculiarity more conspicuous than when the people are holding a festival. Since the advent of the month of Shravan, the Hindus have been celebrating a succession of holidays which will terminate with the Divali. The festive season extends over nearly three months, and those of us, whose nerves are unhappily rendered delicate and sensitive by refinement, have to suffer from a very plague of noises, if it is our lot to reside in the heart of the native town. Sleep is "murdered," if a party of working people in the neighbourhood is celebrating a festival at night. There is incessant shouting to the beat of drums and cymbals, making the night hideous. The torture lasts till the small hours of the morning. One might marvel at the energy and lung power of the men who do not spare themselves in the service of their gods. The Salvation Army knows how to draw Indians to its divine service by making a free use of drums and sounding-brass. Commissioner Booth-Tucker told a newspaper man : "We make some noise in our religious work, and the people like noise. Indeed, they cannot understand that you are in earnest, unless you make plenty of noise." If you want to have an idea of noise at its worst, you should witness a grand marriage procession passing through the streets at midnight. What a Babel of sound, and how maddening and bewildering ! Pipes and drums and fifes and other instruments of all descriptions vie with one another to produce a most deafening discord. There is a jumble of native music with that of the European Street band, all striking up a sort to a tune of their own, at the same time, producing a wild tumult and tempest of sound. His sleep must be as sound as that of Rip Van Winkle, who is not startled from his rest by the irresistible appeal to his senses made by a marriage procession.

A FEW INSTANCES. Even under normal conditions, the natives, in the thick of the town, are assailed by a variety of sounds, which would have driven Carlyle stark mad. Our beggars are most vociferous. They drive a roaring trade, who create the greatest noise, and in this virtue none of this fraternity can excel the party of blind beggars marching one behind the other in single file, and shouting, at the top of their voice, their appeal to humanity. Our itinerant traders strain their lungs to the utmost to advertise their wares. You may hear from the distance of a quarter of a mile round that a building is under construction. What a hullabaloo is created by the work-people ! Among the lower orders, who can excel in the fury of her demonstration the shrew on the war path ? What a flow of words, and how wondrous the staying power, that enables her to pour forth her vitriolic language for hours ! The Oriental is a man of speculation rather than of action and this characteristic is revealed in his quarrels. He fights only with his tongue. Hard words, it is said, break no bones; neither does language, the most foul and obscene. The men engaged in this combat will work themselves up to such a state of fury that the unsophisticated might suppose they would immediately fly at the throats of one another and commit dreadful execution. They grind up their loins, now and again, and make a feint of closing together in a death struggle. But they do not maintain the dangerous proximity longer than a moment. They retire instinctively beyond arm's length, and discharge, with more vehemence than ever, their volleys of abuses. They may go on in this fashion indefinitely, and no one feels hurt or annoyed It is the custom of the country. The policeman at hand looks on as a passive and, perhaps, an amused spectator. The street scene does not strike him as a nuisance, and he does not consider it his duty to intervene. He lies in wait, however, for his opportunity. If, perchance, the parties forget themselves so far as to come to blows, he will interpose his authority, and may turn the breach of the public peace to his own personal advantage.

CITY TRAFFIC. The East is thus much too vocal in large towns for those who wish to live in peace and quiet. In addition to the noises, which are the outcome of racial characteristics, the din and turmoil, associated with a large and growing city, must be always with us. The roar of traffic in our busy centres in Bombay is ceaseless. The tramway bell and the motor horn are a fearful distraction. We had been getting almost reconciled to one particular blast of the horn. But the inventors are busy devising a variety of sounds, among which the most disgusting is an excruciating gutteral, unknown in man or beast. The London Ratepayers' Association has started a campaign against discordant noises made by motor horns. It is suggested that all motor cars should have their horns tuned to one note, and that it should be a low one. A variety of notes is likely to puzzle the pedestrian, and may prove a danger to the unwary. If but one note peculiar to the motor is allowed by anothority, the man in the street will be able to ensure his safety, being warned of the coming danger. Distracted by a multitude of sounds, the man, whose nerves are not deadened or inured to them, may, even as a brief respite, crave "for a lodge in some vast wilderness, some boundless contiguity of shade."

EAST AND WEST IN MUSIC. The Hon. Mr. Chaubal expressed a wish at the gathering of the Gayan Samaj of Poona last week, that some means may be devised, whereby Europeans may be able to appreciate Indian music, and natives to appreciate European music. Indian melodies strike the Western as slow and plaintive, and after a time, dull and monotonous. The Indian, on the other hand, discovers little save "howling and screeching" in Western music. Neither side understands the other, and thus the first condition of correct appreciation is wanting. There are not many things in which East and West are so far apart as in their respective music. Each is the outcome of the national characteristics. Mr. Chaubal would, doubtless, be glad if a fusion were possible, which might appeal to both. "Surely, there must be a common basic element on rhythm and melody in each," he observes. The common basic element is the harmony of sound. But there is almost a fundamental difference in the ideas of either about harmony. What will appeal most as a concord of sweet sounds to us will repel the European. The music in each case is an expression of widely divergent attributes, and, therefore, neither party can be drawn, through the medium of music, towards the other.

DRAWBACKS OF INDIAN MUSIC. Indian music, at its best, is very good, and I can not say with Mr. Chaubal that the people generally have no taste for it, although among the masses it is in a rude and puniitive stage. Our music is stationary, and the critic may point to defects, which seriously mar its attractiveness. Owing to these defects, even the average Indian is repelled by high classical music. The system is much too subtle and elaborate, the distinctions are much too nice and minute, to suit the taste of other than the limited circle of connoisseurs. About the greatest drawback of our music is want of expression. It is not that the melodies do not bud themselves to it. In their wide variety they are expressly designed to suit all times and seasons, and to express almost every human emotion. There are airs for the expression of joy and sorrow, indignation and persuasion, appeal and exhortation, and the grand solemnity of prayer. Although a soft plaintiveness is the prevailing note, there is room enough for variety, if the exponents of Indian music were only to attend to it. Its cultivation, as a profession, is still the monopoly of the ignorant and the illiterate, who have no idea of the soul of music, and have reduced it to a mechanical art. They have peculiar notions of the excellence of a singing performance. They will sacrifice sweetness, the first essential of music, to a variety of turns and twists and contortions of sound. They do not seek to please by sweetness, but to win the admiration of the brotherhood by their skill in the production of a difficult combination of sounds. Indian music has descended to us from the old Aryans, and it was subsequently embellished by the Mahomedans, when they came to rule over India. Like everything else in the East, it is stationary. It is handed down by oral tradition from father to son. We still have little in the shape of written music. We must have one approved system of notation, to be used uniformly by all. We have at present various attempts at notation, and the diversity is confusing and bewildering. We must, as has been suggested by Mr. Chaubal, also cultivate European music, or at least master its principles, in order to see how far we can modify our own music, without interfering in the least with its national characteristics. We must have a well graduated series of books for giving instruction on a scientific and methodical basis. Above all, the music will see a better day, when the educated and enlightened classes will study it more generally, and when it forms an element of happiness in every Indian home of the better class.

DION.

THE GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

The Czar's Visit to Germany.

GERMAN SOCIALISM.

BERLIN, SEPT. 23.

A VIOLENT controversy is raging in the German Press between the Socialistic newspapers and their other contemporaries. Its cause was originally the bad taste of some Socialists papers to publish a series of articles containing very objectionable invectives against the Czar who came as a guest to Germany and was taken to task by these journals as the originator of all evils complained of by the Revolutionists in Russia. Some Liberal papers suggested that there ought to be a limit to passionate utterances whenever the hospitality of Germany is sought by the ruler of a neighbouring country that has always been on good terms with Prussia, the Federal States and the German Empire. When the Socialists pleaded that they were in good company as in the French Chamber certain Socialistic members were even more outspoken in their hatred of the representative of reaction and not shown the slightest consideration for the Monarch of an allied State, they were told that the majority of the French Chamber had protested against this abuse of the Rostrum. Other instances were quoted from the speeches of English Socialists whose diatribes against the Czar, when his visit to Cowes was alluded to figured in the debates of the House of Commons. Weary of this protracted discussion of the very irrelevant question whether the German Socialists ought not to enjoy the same freedom of speech as their French and English comrades, the Liberal papers pointed not only to the good arguments of the majority of English papers against such abuse of the pen, but went a step further. They asked the question with what right the Socialistic papers introduced their charges against the Czar in the name of the whole German nation ? If they boast that they have three million votes behind them, the answer is that very few of these would wish for such exaggerated ebullitions of temper against the Czar. The party leaders who were responsible for this agitation were all the less entitled to speak in the name of the German nation as it was notorious that the Russian element is very influential among them. There is a lady Editor on the staff of a leading Socialistic paper in Berlin, who is of Russian nationality, and very numerous are the Russian Socialists who eke out an existence in Berlin by giving Russian lessons and contributing articles to the German Press. This is a ticklish point for the party. For a long time there is a secret fight going on between the Provincial Committees of the Party and the Berlin Central Board, and the international character and revolutionary theory of the latter formed on Item of the grievances. By giving too much vent to their objection to the Czar's lengthened stay in Germany the Socialists in Berlin have given occasion to stir up the question whether the Russian members of their Central Board are really entitled to speak even in the name of the German Socialists on a question of hospitality; for they are themselves spoilt guests and owe the exceptional consideration they receive principally to the belief that they have been persecuted in their Russian home.

PREMONITION OF AN INTERNATIONAL STRIKE.

The gradual recovery from the long period of bad trade in ship-building has already encouraged the workmen of some German and English shipping yards to enforce their demands by a partial strike. They were perhaps more reasonable in England, as they insisted only on the abolition of the five percents reduction of wages eintroduced in 1908; thereby restoring the old tariff. But in Hamburg the workman of the shipbuilders demanded higher wages and shorter hours at the same time and went on strike when an negative reply was given in the middle of August. It was demonstrated to them that the prosperity of the trade did not yet make employers dependent on their workmen; for at Bremen, Bremerhaven, Flensburg, Kiel, Lubeck and Stettin the yards building ocean going steamers gave at once notice to a part of their men. The organisations of labourers answered by ordering the remainder of the workmen in these yards to lay down work at once. As a preparation of this step they had persuaded the locked-out workmen to transfer their domicils temporarily to some other industrial town, especially to in the mining and smelting district of Westphalica and Rhenish Prussia where hands were wanted. But the association of iron works was on the alert and resolved not to engage any workman coming from the region of the strikes and lock-outs on the water's edge.

This was the situation when the international Congress of workmen connected with shipping met at Copenhagen by the end of August. All industrial countries were represented, so that the seventy Delegates considered themselves a World's Congress in their line. They took up the handling of disputes like those then pending. The English and American Delegates moved the formation of a permanent international Trade's Union of all workmen engaged in a shipping yard and the passing of a resolution that simultaneously a strike of a fortnight's duration was to serve as a demonstration. In vain did the German Delegates oppose this motion. It was carried with a clause that the date when the strike ought to commence was to be kept a dead secret to the very last minute. Then the world will perceive what it means if suddenly all new constructions and repairs of ships are interrupted for a fortnight. It is not likely that the owners of shipping yards will be so much impressed by this sword of Damocles suspended over their desks that they will not dare resist any demands of their men. On the contrary the larger the circle of workmen affected by a labour dispute, the more cautious the leading secretaries will be ere they give the preconcerted sign.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OF APPRENTICES' SCHOOLS.

Since the year 1884 the law is in force in Prussia that the apprentices of workshops and offices are to attend evening classes for useful instruction during three years. In the beginning the idea prevailed that attendance in these schools need not be made compulsory. But very soon the employers were compelled to send their apprentices at fixed hours wherever such schools existed. All large towns except Essen voted the necessary expenditure, the State providing 650,000 pounds a year for the superintendence and promotion of the new institution. There are now over 400,000 apprentices attached to these evening classes, and there are 44,300 who attend special class for technical progress in their handicraft. Lately similar classes have been founded for girls engaged in trade, and compulsory attendance will soon be introduced for them as well. In a near future even boys who have not selected a special trade, but only do jobs will be made to attend appropriate schools for their general instruction between the years of 14 and 17.

The complaint that by the necessity of letting the boys leave the shop early on the school evenings are g

BRITISH POLICY IN CHINA.

STRIKING SPEECH BY DR. MORRISON.

Mistaken Opposition to Railway Extension.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, OCT. 11.

Dr. Morrison, speaking at a dinner at the Authors' Club, dwelt on the marvellous vitality of China, where a greater measure of peace and tranquillity at present prevailed than for sixty years, and on its infinite possibilities for development. The action of Great Britain in opposing the extension of the Chinese railways westward of Liao was wholly unjustifiable and most regrettable, for it created a suspicion that in supporting the mistaken policy of Japan, we were failing to protect our immense interest in the continuance of Chinese sovereignty and the maintenance of an open door in Manchuria. Signs of progress and growing wealth were manifest in all parts of China. Provincial barriers were gradually being broken down, and the congeries of States being welded into a solid nation. The movement against opium showed no diminution, and the army was steadily improving. In spite of great blots on the administration, the constant evasion of Treaty obligations, the confusion of the currency, the mal-administration of justice, domestic slavery, degrading prison methods and foot-binding, he took a hopeful view of China's future. It was difficult to understand Great Britain's resenting the extension of Chinese authority in Tibet. The Chinaman was superior in every way to the Tibetan. There must however be a rigid prevention of any interference with Nepal, where China had no lawful rights.

Dr. Morrison concluded by warmly eulogising the missionaries, and commending the British policy towards China, except in the matter of the Manchurian Railways.

[Dr. Morrison has acted for years as Peking correspondent of the "Times" and as special correspondent of that journal in the Far East.]

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH IN GERMANY.

Kaiser's Practical Interest.

LONDON, OCT. 11.

Reuter telegraphs from Berlin that at the University centenary celebrations, the Kaiser emphasised the point that it seemed a sacred duty to establish research institutions. Thereupon, the comparatively few people present subscribed ten million marks.

The Kaiser desires to establish a Research Association under his protection and name, for which State aid will be forthcoming if required.

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY REFORM.

The Naval Defence Bill.

LONDON, OCT. 12.

Melbourne telegrams state that the Naval Defence Bill has been introduced into the Senate. It duplicates compulsory provisions applying to military services and establishes a Board of Administration and also naval colleges. The permanent forces are liable to serve outside the Commonwealth.

COMPULSORY NAVAL SERVICE.

Sir W. Laurier's Denial.

LONDON, OCT. 12.

Sir W. Laurier, speaking at a demonstration at Montreal, denied that the naval service was compulsory, Government did not intend to plunge Canada into the vortex of European militarism.

SHIPYARD LOCK-OUT ENDED.

LONDON, OCT. 11.

A Conference of employers and men has unanimously adopted an agreement ending the Shipbuilders' boilermakers' lock-out.

ENGLISH RACING.

Result of the Cesarewitch.

LONDON, OCT. 11.

Midnight betting on the Cesarewitch is 4 to 1 against Pure Gem, 100 to 14 against Verney, 8 to 1 against Bronzino, 10 to 1 against Magic, 100 to 9 against Dibs, 15 to 1 against Columbus, 28 to 1 against Eat n Lad, 100 to 3 against Bachelor's Chance, 40 to 1 against Rocklane and Storm Finch, 50 to 1 against Specificial and Old China.

The Valet and Abattis are now omitted from the list of probable starters.

LONDON, OCT. 12.

The Cesarewitch was run at Newmarket today. The result was as follows :—

Verney	1
Admiral Togo III	2
Columbus	3

Nineteen ran.

The race was won by three lengths, with one length between second and third.

Betting at the start was :—7 to 1 against Verney, 50 to 1 against Admiral Togo III, 100 to 9 against Columbus.

The starters were identical with the probables.

Columbus made running in Cesarewitch, and the field was practically level when a mile from finish. Shortly afterwards the Verney came to the front and increasing the lead won easily. Elizabetta was fourth.

THE PORTUGUESE REVOLUTION.

Royal Yacht to Carry King Manuel.

PARTITION OF THE COLONIES.

THE COMPAIGN AGAINST THE CLERICALS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCT. 12.

King George has ordered the yacht "Victoria and Albert" to proceed to Gibraltar to embark King Manuel and Queen Amelie.

LONDON, OCT. 12.

According to Berlin advices the *Taeglische Rundschau* says if Great Britain really values good understanding with Germany she can prove it by agreeing to give effect to the Anglo-German agreement of 1898 for the artition of the colonies of decayed Portugal.

LATER.

Reuter telegraphs from Lisbon that Brazil has recognised the Republic.

LATER.

Reuter wires from Lisbon that the authorities are taking possession of the houses of Religious Orders and making an inventory of goods.

It transpires that the revolutionaries intended to rise on the day that King Manuel was to start to the Northern Province. The train was to proceed over the frontier without stopping and then King Manuel was not to be allowed to cross back. In the meanwhile the whole body of Ministers and others who were bidding him farewell in Lisbon were to be arrested. The premature outbreak spoiled the scheme.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S HEALTH.

Marked Improvement.

LONDON, OCT. 12.

The *Daily Chronicle* says that Mr. Chamberlain shows marked improvement in health and cherishes a strong determination to take his seat at Westminster and intervene in the debate at the earliest opportunity.

MINNESOTA FOREST FIRES.

Many Dead and Missing.

LONDON, OCT. 12.

Reuter wires from Washington that the Chief Forester has received a telegram from Minnesota that the area of the conflagration is 2,500 miles, and that there are a thousand persons dead or missing.

LATER.

Reuter wires from Winnipeg that the wind has changed, driving the forest fires back on the burned area, thus improving the situation.

AMERICAN COTTON BILLS OF LADING.

No Arrangement Arrived at.

LONDON, OCT. 12.

Reuter wires from New York that the Conference between Sir Edward Holden and the American bankers regarding cotton bills of lading has had no result. Further conferences will be held, and Sir E. Holden believes that a satisfactory arrangement will be concluded.

SHANGHAI NATIVE BANKS.

Serious Financial Crisis.

LONDON, OCT. 12.

Reuter wires from Shanghai that further embarrassment of native banks threatens Shanghai with the worst financial crisis in its history. There have been runs on several banks which have been compelled to suspend payment.

MR. ROOSEVELT ON AN AEROPLANE.

LONDON, OCT. 12.

At St. Louis, to-day, Mr. Roosevelt made a three minutes' flight in an aeroplane with the aviator, Hoxsey. Mr. Roosevelt said he would have liked to fly for an hour.

GRECIAN CABINET RESIGNS.

LONDON, OCT. 12.

Reuter wires from Athens that the Cabinet resigns to-day. It is believed that M. Venizelos will be Premier.

THE YELLOW PERIL IN AMERICA.

Chinese Coolies Prohibited.

LONDON, OCT. 12.

The British Columbian Government has refused the request of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway to employ Chinese on the construction of the Western portion of the line.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS LOAN.

To be Offered To-day.

LONDON, OCT. 12.

The three and a half per cent. Straits loan of two and three-quarter millions was underwritten yesterday. It will be offered to the public to-morrow at ninety-five and a half.

FRENCH RAILWAY STRIKE.

British Tourists Stranded.

TROOPS OCCUPY PARIS TERMINI.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCT. 11.

The suddenness of the French railway strike has paralysed the main artery between England and France. Four thousand men are affected.

Telegraphs and telephones have been cut. British and continental tourists are stranded, and mails are being transported by motor-cars with the assistance of the police and military, who will endeavour to work the traffic.

The strikers demand an increase of pay and a weekly rest day.

The Cabinet considered the situation to-day.

LONDON, OCT. 12.

Eight thousand employees of the French Western State Railway went on strike yesterday evening.

The National Union of Railwaymen has decided to appeal to all the lines to join in a general strike.

The Cabinet has decreed that the striking railways shall be worked on a military basis, and has ordered the strikers out for military service.

Troops are now occupying the termini in Paris and the railway bridges on the outskirts of Paris to prevent the strikers firing revolvers at the drivers who have not gone on strike.

At a meeting of the Cabinet, it was declared that the strike was political and revolutionary, and was decided upon after the men had already accepted the mediation of Government.

LATER.

The French Railway strike has spread to the Eastern Railway, the men ceasing work at midday, while the employees of the Western Railway have also decided on a general strike.

THE VETO CONFERENCE.

LONDON, OCT. 11.

The Veto Conference met at the Treasury this afternoon. The proceedings lasted half an hour.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

New Governor of Shiraz.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, OCT. 12.

A Shiraz correspondent writing on the 18th September mentions some bazar rumours about the appointment of Aened Dowla as Governor. One is that he has received a loan from the Teheran Government of a lakh Tomans (about £18,000) repayable from the revenues collected in Fars within three months of his arrival at Shiraz. Another is that he has declined the Governorship. The prevailing insecurity there is beyond comprehension. News from Bushire says that Dariya Begi's forces have joined with Hossien Chakoothai and started a champaign against another chief named Zarkhedar who wishes to have the destines of Taugistan in his own hands.

THE HINDI CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, OCT. 12.

The First Hindi Literary Conference met again to-day at 12. Resolutions for making Hindi the Lingua Franca for India, the adoption of the Devanagari character throughout the country, the inscription in Devanagari character throughout the country, the inscription in Devanagari characters on Indian coins, requesting all provincial caste conferences and other such bodies to carry out proceedings in Hindi, thanking the Maharaja of Baroda for promoting the cause of Hindi literature, were passed.

The next Conference was invited to Allahabad by the Nagari Pravardhini Sabha, Pryag. The Paisa fund account was opened in the Allahabad Bank. It was resolved that a dictionary in Hindi to be compiled by Sanmilan.

After the usual vote of thanks to the Hon'ble Mr. Malaviya for presiding, the Conference broke off this afternoon at 5. The attendance of delegates to-day was very thin owing to a large number having gone away home due to Dushera. The President, Hindi Literary Conference, was authorised to send following message to the Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy and the Finance Member :—"The First Hindi Literary Conference assembled in Benares prays Government may be pleased to order the name of H. M. King Emperor and the value of coins and stamps be indicated on all coins and all kinds of stamps in Nagari script, also which is known to large number of His Majesty's Indian subjects."

The General Secretary of the Hindu Conference points out that Lala Amolakram did not move any formal amendment on the Resolution on the Wazirabad municipal rules, but made some remark which was immediately withdrawn.

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, OCT. 12.

The Freight market continues firm and tonnage in near position is unprocurable except at full rates. For forward positions, shippers are not willing to go on except at considerable reduction. The Home wheat markets are not strong enough to bring out surplus stocks that undoubtedly still remain available for shipment on this side.

R. I. M. S. "NORTHBROOK".

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, OCT. 12.

The R. I. M. S. "Northbrook" arrived here this morning with details of various corps of Karachi, Multan and Quetta. She leaves for Bombay to-morrow with the 1st Battalion, Royal Warwick Regiment, which arrived here by two troop specials this morning from Peshawar.

MILITARY PENSIONERS.

Pay on Re-employment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 12.

The Government of India have decided that a military pensioner re-employed in any capacity may draw pension in addition to his pay on re-employment, subject to the condition that combined pay and pension do not exceed emoluments which he was drawing at the time of retirement. These may be treated for the present purpose as including pay, proper good service or good conduct pay plus a fixed addition of Rs. 1-7-0 per mensem taken for convenience as an equivalant of compensation for dearness of provisions. If the pay of new appointment exceeds this amount, the pension should be correspondingly reduced for the time being.

HINDU CONFERENCE AT MULTAN.

Dera Ghazi Khan Sufferers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, OCT. 12.

At the Multan Hindu Conference yesterday, Rai Sahib Nuralidhar, of Ambala made a pathetic appeal for funds to the Dera Ghazi Khan sufferers and read out an appeal issued by Mr. Maynard, Commissioner of the Division.

A resolution on the encouragement of the Ayurvedic system of medicine was passed.

The Conference meets again to-day.

The Hindu Conference concluded its sitting late yesterday afternoon.

LATER.

To-day some formal business of the Executive Committee is being conducted. On the second day more delegates arrived, and the number of visitors was swelled to about 2,000.

It was announced that Rs. 10,600 have been collected for Dera Ghazi Khan, in response to Mr. Maynard's appeal, of which the Nizam contributed Rs. 5,000.

A Chief Court pleader of Multan offered his services free to the Sabha for one year.

The essential feature of this year's gathering was the Hindu-Sikh Unity and the signal demonstration of devotion of the Sikhs for the President.

TELEGRAPH SIGNALLERS' GRIEVANCES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCT. 12.

Mr. H. Barton, General Secretary of the Indian Telegraph Association, made a statement yesterday to a Press representative, regarding the alleged grievances of the signallers. Their first grievance is that the right of appeal has been withheld from them. The next grievance deals with wholesale mutilations and errors in the telegrams. Other grievances relate to the working of the "Average system" and the forms to be used.

ACCIDENT TO LADY MISSIONARY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, OCT. 12.

A serious accident occurred to Miss Joseph, a lady missionary of Benares, yesterday, near the Benares City Post Office. Miss Joseph was driving in her tandem, when at Nichi Bagh the horse shied and she was thrown out and received serious injuries. She was removed to Ishwari Memorial Hospital, where she is lying in a precarious condition.

CHARGE AGAINST BRAHMIN WIDOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCT. 12.

A Brahmin widow of Karur is being tried at the Criminal Sessions, Trichinopoly, for murdering her child within a few hours of its birth Her son, who gave evidence before the committing Magistrate and the Sessions Judge was, it is alleged, employed by her to throw the child into the river after it had been strangled by her in her house.

MOSLEM EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

To be Held at Nagpur.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCT. 12.

There will be no change in the decision of the Central Standing Committee about the holding of the next session of the Mahomedan Educational Conference at Nagpur during Christmas.

THE BURMA OIL FIRE.

Damage one Lakh.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, OCT. 12.

The damage to the oil and oil tank which were destroyed yesterday by fire at the Burma Oil Company's Works at Syriam, is estimated at about one lakh of rupees. The fire was burning this morning. The origin is spontaneous combustion. The loss is covered by insurance, estimated at over eighty thousand rupees.

LALA LAJPAT RAI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, OCT. 12.

Lala Lajpat Rai arrived at Lahore last night from London.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 12.

The retirement of Colonel W. W. Baker, R. E., has been approved from the 9th of April next.

Major Little, Northamptonshire Regiment, is permitted to retire.

Sergeant-Major Anderson, 2nd Black Watch, is promoted to Quartermaster in succession to Honorary Captain Davison.

Captain Hepper, No. 25 Mountain Battery, on promotion to Major, is posted to No. 77 Company, Garrison.

Major McElhinny, R.E., retires from the 19th of January next.

Major F. H. H. Jeffcoat, 86th Infantry, retires from the 26th proximo.

Captain D. J. Pritchard is permitted to return to duty from temporary half pay list.

Major-General J. B. Wood, Indian Army, is granted a good service pension, vice Lieutenant-General Chamier, deceased.

FINANCIAL STATE OF CITY TRUST.

The Chairman's Note.

A special meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon at the Trust's offices, Mr. J. P. Orr presiding.

The Chairman submitted to the Board a note on the Trust's finances prepared by him for the information of the Board according to their resolution of October last which was as follows :—

With regard to Government's offer of financial assistance, the Chairman should be requested to collect information as to the demand made upon the Board's resources by schemes already sanctioned and the East Agripada Scheme as revised and any additional chawls that may be found necessary. He should complete the statements that he has under preparation showing the profit and loss on all the Board's schemes and on the vested lands. He should further submit rough estimates of the cost of carrying out such of the communication schemes mentioned in paras. 17 and 18 of Government Resolution No. 3022 of 14th June, 1909, as fall within the province of the Board. When all this information is at the disposal of the Board, they will formulate and submit to Government their claim for financial assistance.

The Chairman entered into a lengthy explanation of several statements attached to the note of which the following is a summary:—

The root problem of Trust Finance is how to make enough net revenue to meet the steadily increasing interest and sinking fund charges due to the annual borrowing of capital for execution of Trust Schemes. Now, as all the Trust's Schemes, except Colaba Reclamation, are losing ones, the Trust must, as their programme expands, ultimately reach a position in which the Schemes already embarked on involve the expenditure of so much capital [including that raised under Section 79 (2)] to pay interest and sinking fund charges on capital raised previously, that the ultimate annual interest and sinking fund charges thereon will be only just covered by the ultimate annual nett revenue from the schemes and the vested estates plus Municipal contribution; and if at this stage the Trust were to embark on any fresh scheme which involved a loss greater than could be met from the expansion of Municipal contribution due to expansion of rateable values, they would be unjustifiably bringing on to future generations a greater burden than the Act contemplates.

It therefore behoves us to examine the schemes to which we are already committed, most carefully, in order to see what loss they will ultimately involve. They will all yield annual profits once the borrowed capital expended on them has been paid off; but what is required is to see whether the annual losses they entail during the period of debt can be met from the Trust's resources outside the schemes. As this book is somewhat bulky a single profit and loss statement is appended to this note, as a specimen along with the explanatory note here referred to.

The assumption on which these grants are calculated (viz, that the annual deficits have until the year of complete development to be made good by borrowing capital) is necessary for the purpose of fair comparison of scheme with scheme from a financial point of view: but the fact is that up to the end of 1908-09 these deficits were made good not from borrowed capital but from profits in the reserve fund on which the Trust had no interest and sinking fund charges to pay, so the grants that a scheme will ultimately require if it gets no further grants against its deficits after 1908-09, must be calculated after elimination of the assumed borrowings to meet deficits before 1909-10. The grants so calculated are shown in col. 8 (c) and their present values on 1st April, 1909, in col. 9 (c) of statement B. The total of col. 9 (c) is Rs. 203 lakhs and this represents the sum which the Trust would have had to set aside on 1st April, 1909, in order to finance their losing schemes, if those schemes were thenceforth to receive no outside assistance except from this reserve fund.

Against this Rs. 203 lakhs has to be set the Present Value on 1st April, 1909, of the Trust's resources outside its losing schemes. These consist of a small annual profit on Schedule C lands, profits from Colaba Reclamation, the Municipal contribution and some miscellaneous revenue which will be appreciable only so long as capital expenditure is large since the main item in it is interest earned on surplus current balance. This miscellaneous revenue may be treated as balancing interest and sinking fund charges on miscellaneous capital charges. The present value of the other profits comes to Rs. 274 lakhs, against which has to be set the loss of 10 lakhs on Schedule D lands, leaving the Trust a net profit of 264 lakhs from resources outside schemes. The Police Accommodation Schemes are just self-supporting as required by the Act: these may therefore be neglected.

The difference between the 264 lakhs profits from outside schemes and the 203 lakhs lost on schemes is not however wholly available for the expansion of the Trust's programme. There are two important items of expenditure which have not been taken into account, viz, cost of management and establishment after 1913-14 and discount on loans.

Thus in terms of Present Value on 1st April, 1909, the margin for expansion of the Trust's programme is Rs. [265 (p.9)—36 (maintenance and establishment p 10)—10 (discount p.10—203 (p.8)] i. e., Rs. 16 lakhs. Therefore while the Trust can safely embark on any scheme which will ultimately be self-supporting, such as Chawl Schemes in co-operation with employers of labour as outlined in the Bill to amend the Trust Act, they are not justified in embarking upon any new losing scheme involving an ultimate loss of Rs. X. lakhs (Present Value on 1st April 1909) unless they are assured of new grants-in-aid of the Present Value on 1st April, 1909, of Rs. X-16 lakhs. For instance, the estimate for the Abdul Rehman Street Scheme shows an ultimate loss of Rs. 5,66,321 per annum from 1927-28 and the Present Value of this loss on 1st April, 1909, is Rs. 53 lakhs. This scheme therefore cannot be undertaken by the Trust unless the Trust are assured of grants-in-aid whose present value on 1st April, 1909, is at least Rs. 41 lakhs.

Government will, no doubt, be glad to make the required grants; for they have made it quite clear in Government Resolution of the 14th June, 1909, that they do not wish the programme of the Improvement Trust to be closed. It is not necessary that the whole Rs. 42 lakhs should be paid to the Trust at once, provided its ultimate payment is guaranteed. It will be convenient both for Government and the Trust to know beforehand what the grants for at least the next 3 years will be. It is therefore suggested that the grant might conveniently take the form of annual grants sufficient to clear off the Trust's deficits in the General Account.

If Abdul Rehman Street is given up, and Government want the Trust to build as many chawls as possible, the Trust will, on Government undertaking to pay off their deficits in 1909 14, be justified in undertaking chawls involving a loss (Present Value on 1st April, 1909, of Rs. 15 lakhs plus 14 lakhs plus the Present Value on 1st April, 1909, of the extra deficits in 1909 14 due to these chawls.

An appeal to Government for fresh grants is fully justified by the consideration that the financial assistance which the Trust have hitherto received from Government has, as a matter of fact, proved far less than Government intended it should be when they passed the Trust Act.

It is for consideration whether the Municipality should not made a special contribution towards clearing off the Trust's annual deficits in view of the payment of 16·7 lakhs to the Municipality in 1909-10 under Section 79. I think that this payment ought to be treated as a mere transfer of the charge of the Trust's reserve fund formed out of its early profits, and that the reserve fund should be used for the same purposes to which the Trust applied it in 1906-07, 1907-08 and 1908-09, viz., to clear off General Account deficits. The fund represents the excess of the Municipality's contributions to the Trust over what was required to pay off interest and sinking fund charges on borrowed capital in the 10 years prior to 1909-10. I think, that the Municipality should be ready to pay off, say one-third of the Trust's deficits, out of this reserve fund, so long as it lasts, provided that Government undertake to pay the other two-thirds as a grant-in-aid. In years in which there is a profit instead of a deficit the share made over to the Municipality might be added to the reserve fund and gradually refunded to the Trust as aforesaid.

If Abdul Rahman Street be added to the Trust's programme, the figures will not be materially affected, because demolition will proceed very gradually, and the Trust will secure rents of undemolished properties at rates which will ensure a nett revenue exceeding interest and sinking fund charges on cost of acquisition by Rs. 5,792 in the 5 years.

It will be easily understood by all who are acquainted with the fluctuations in the land and money markets of Bombay that the preparation of a forecast of this kind is a matter of great difficulty, and that no reliance can be placed on a forecast which proposes to deal with more than a few years of the near future. For all schemes the forecast of profit and loss has been carried on to the year of complete development, because for the purpose of ascertaining the ultimate recurring loss on each scheme, some kind of forecast is absolutely necessary. However, every fresh year's experience puts us in a better position to forecast the next few years; and it is therefore suggested that the profit and loss statements should be revised and forecasts similar to Statements A, B and C prepared every 3rd year for the next following 5 years, that Government should undertake to make good the ultimate loss on any new scheme that they wish the Trust to undertake and should make annual grants during the five years at least equal to the deficits shown in the forecast, and that the Trust should then gradually enlarge their programme only to the extent justified by the Government grants, applying in the manner illustrated in paras. 8 to 13 above, the principle that the rate-payers' burden is not to exceed the maximum contemplated by the Act. The financial position of the Trust will then be absolutely sound, and it will be easier to borrow capital when the published accounts show receipts equal to expenditure and a substantial reserve fund available to be drawn on at any time than when the General Account shows as in the last 3 years a substantial deficit every year, to say nothing of the confidence that will come from the knowledge that the expansion of the Trust's programme is subject to the cautious policy sketched above.

The three guiding points in the Trust's financial career that we can dimly foresee on the present programme are—(1) Maximum capital expenditure on works reached in 1920 Rs. 551 lakhs; (2) annual interest and sinking fund on that capital at 4·61 per cent. Rs 25 lakhs; (3) maximum nett annual revenue reached in 1969 Rs. 35 lakhs all, but 1 lakh (corresponding to the 20 lakhs margin referred to in para. 11) hypothecated to pay off interest and sinking fund charges till 1969.

(The large difference between items 2 and 3 represents mainly the liability incurred by the Trust in having to pay off deficits in the General Account, while nett revenue is expanding up to its maximum; it warns us to accept no estimates that do not take this contingency into account.)

The briefest consideration of these three points makes it clear that beyond the 15 lakhs margin there can be no expansion of the Trust's programme on its present resources.

The matter was adjourned till to-day for discussion.

NASIK CONSPIRACY CASE.

The further hearing of the Nasik Conspiracy Case was resumed yesterday at the Bombay High Court, before the Special Tribunal composed of the Hon'ble the Chief Justice Sir Basil Scott, the Hon'ble Sir Narayen Chandavarkar, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.

The cross-examination of Ganesh Balwant Vaidya was continued on Wednesday. Cross-examined by Mr. Chitre, witness said the object of his going to Yeola was not one of handing over the gold ornament to Burve, for disposal. He went to that place because he was ill and wanted to have a change of air, and because he had a relative there. It was not with the view of saving Burve that he had on a previous occasion stated that he had disposed of the ornament in Bombay.

Kasinath Hari Ankushkar, approver in this case, examined-in-chief, said he had known the accused Gangaram Rajchand since his childhood. He had also known Ananta Luximon Kanahere who was introduced to him by Gangaram. Gangaram had administered to him the following oath: "I, remembering my Aryamata, I, remembering my guru, take oath I will render assistance to my country just as Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai and Khudiram Bose and I will help them in the achievement of that object." The penalty for breaking the oath was the infliction of any punishment by the society, of which he was enrolled as a member. Tukaram Dalwala, Datopant Sharaswarkar, Dattoo Joshi and Ananta were also members of the Society. Gangaram had told him that the Society was organised by Savarkar, and that it had a branch at Nasik. Witness had seen the accused Tikhe at Hyderabad and was there told that Tikhe was a member of the Nasik Society. Ananta had once shown him a pistol and had told him that he was to commit a murder with it.

Witness, continuing, said ten or twelve days before the last Dussera day he had gone to Hyderabad with one Bhagwan Bhumkar to whom also the Society's oath was administered. He also met the accused Tikhe there. Tikhe asked of the witness if there was a bomb factory at Aurangabad. On witness answering in the negative, he was shown a bomb formula by the former. The formula was kept in the book entitled "Das Bodh." Tikhe brought two copies of it, one in English and one in Marathi, and gave them to the witness, who took them to Aurangabad. At Aurangabad witness gave the copies to Dattu Joshi. His society had then arranged to commit a dacoity in the village of Pimpli on Dussera day Gangaram had spoken to the witness about the dacoity which was to be committed in order to obtain monies for the Society. Witness, in his turn, informed the accused Tikhe about it. Witness had written to Tikhe that he was going to Hyderabad to purchase arms. No dacoity was committed on Dussera day as Gangaram said that about 250 men were required to commit the dacoity. After Dussera day, witness met Ananta at Hyderabad and told him that arms could be had there. Ananta there introduced the witness to Ganesh Vaidya, the previous witness. The next day Vaidya left for Nasik and Ananta asked the witness to go to Nasik with Dattu Joshi a few days later.

On the 20th December last at Aurangabad witness met a man from Nasik called Deshpande, who was the third accused in the last murder trial. On that day witness had conversation with Dattu who told him that they and Deshpande were to leave for Nasik that day. At the station, Ananta met them, and said, that he and the witness would go in the morning. Dattu and Deshpande left by the evening train. From there witness went to Ananta's place, where Gangaram met them and advised Ananta not to commit murder. The next morning witness and Ananta went to the station and purchased tickets for Manmad. On the way to Manmad they met Dattu at Tarur station. They all then went to Manmad, where witness and Dattu purchased third class tickets for Nasik. Ananta purchased a second class ticket. At Nasik they met Ganesh Vaidya with whom the witness and Dattu went to live. There they met the accused Dandekar and one Shinde. Witness then deposed to the facts relating to Mr. Jackson's murder and said that after the information of the murder was received, they burnt the bomb formula witness had brought from Aurangabad. After burning several other letters, Ganesh Vaidya called his brother, the first accused, and asked him what he was to do with the two Aurangabad boys living in the house and with the arms that there were there. Shankar then said "You have put my neck in a noose." Ganesh Vaidya gave the bundle of arms to Shankar, the first accused, who said that they ought to throw it into a well. It was not thrown into a well, but Dattu concealed it under the tiles of a roof of some other house. Witness then deposed to his arrest and the arrests of Dattu Joshi.

Cross-examined by Mr. Baptista, witness said in May last he was kept in the Sirkarwada at Nasik. Ganesh Vaidya was not brought there during or after the month of May last. No other dacoity beside the Pimpdi dacoity was ever proposed so far as the witness was concerned.

At this stage, further hearing was adjourned till to-morrow morning.

CARTRIDGES STOLEN FROM A BANDOLIER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCT. 12.

The Sealdah Railway Police have not yet obtained any clue, which might help in tracing the ammunition, stolen from the bandolier of Private Harrison, between Sealdah and Barrackpore stations, on Monday.

THE OPIUM TRAFFIC.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, OCT. 12.

A public meeting has been called in Bangalore for the 22nd instant at the Mayo Hall, to protest against the continuation of the Indo-Chinese Opium Traffic.

BRITISH INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following letter has been addressed to the Chief Secretary, Government of Madras, by the Secretaries of the Indian South African League of that Presidency :—

Sir,—In acknowledging to receipt of G. O. No. 728, Public, dated 13th August, 1910, we have the honour, by direction of the Executive Committee of the Indian South African League, to submit the following further remarks with reference to some of the more important observations of Government in the above G. O., and to request that the case of the South African Deportees may be given more liberal consideration in the light of the additional remarks now submitted, than has been vouchsafed to it in the G. O. under reply.

Before proceeding further, the League desires to express its gratitude to Government for its frank recognition of the fact "that the circumstances in which the deportees find themselves are altogether exceptional," and for its willingness to give some pecuniary help to those among them who can show that they are destitute, such help being restricted to payment of train charges to any place they may desire to go to and settle in India or in this Presidency and subsistence allowance for a period not exceeding month at the outside.

Though feeling grateful for this expression of sympathy, the League is constrained to submit, that in its opinion the point of view from which the Government has judged the case of the deportees is altogether untenable, from whatever standpoint their citizenship rights may be viewed as the equal subjects of the same Sovereign Emperor, or as tracing back their connection with India or the Madras Presidency, and that this narrow standpoint of view accounts for the very inadequate measure of relief proposed by Government, and for some misapprehension of the attitude of the deportees.

The deportees either belonged to South Africa or to India, and the fact that the Transvaal Government has deported them to India shows that it held the deportees to have a preponderating connection with India. This is no justification of its action which has been throughout tortuous, harsh, arbitrary and illegal towards British Indians. And if the plea of the Madras Government for non-interference is to be accepted, the Transvaal Government might have scattered the deportees to the four corners of the earth, and these people who admittedly are British Indians by birth or by ancestral connection, could look for no redress anywhere. Apparently, Government look at the position of the deportees from the circumscribed point of view of their domicile, and not in its broader aspect of their political status and rights as British Indian subjects or even as British subjects of the same Empire. The League considers it unnecessary to enter here into any lengthy legal argument as to the exact status and rights of the deportees, but it will only point out that under the Indian Councils Act the Indian Legislature has power to legislate for British Indian subjects of His Majesty in whatever part of the world they may be. It follows therefore that the Imperial Parliament has vested the immediate sovereignty over British Indian subjects in the Government of India, and that as between the various colonies, dependencies and possessions making up the British Empire, the Indian subject of His Majesty is the subject first and immediately of the Government of India and, secondly, of the Colonial or Imperial Government as the case may be.

Turning now to the specific considerations adduced by Government in support of the attitude taken by them the League ventures to submit a few remarks :—

The first point urged by Government is "that questions connected with the deportation of Indians from South Africa are of an Imperial nature, and the Madras Government can take no independent or isolated action in that connection." This position the League fully accepts and if it has any remark to make it is that the Imperial aspect of the question has not been fully realised by the authorities and no adequate action has yet been taken by the Indian Government to secure to the Indians in the South African Colonies that measure of justice, and regard for their rights, that is due to them. But when the Madras Government further on remarks that as a Government they cannot make grants from public funds to assist men who avowedly "intend to return to South Africa to put themselves into conflict with the Law and Administration of a British Colony," the League cannot help observing that there is here both a misapprehension of the attitude of the deportees, and of the claim they have on the Madras and India Governments as British Indian subjects connected either by birth or ancestry with India and the Madras Presidency. The League itself has not ventured in its representations to Government to ask them for any pecuniary aid to meet the expenses of returning the deportees of South Africa, because it did not want to commit the Government to any policy savouring of hostility to the Colonial Government, and because too the League cannot dictate to the deportees against their will that they should go back to South Africa. But considering the humiliation, the hardship, the breaking up of families, and the ruin of property and business arduously built up through long years of toil, which the deportees have suffered, they are entitled to claim of the Governments in India to intervene, to secure to them the full restitution of their rights and adequate compensation for the trouble and pain of mind inflicted on them and for the losses caused to them by the action of the Colonial Government. Nothing has been done by the Governments in India, to secure to them this restitution of their rights. The only alternative left to them is therefore to seek redress, as passive resisters, and they have never, it is admitted to their credit, lent themselves to any unconstitutional procedure. It is not from any spirit of wantonness or bravado that the deportees have chosen to go back to South Africa. Their homes, their families, their wives, mothers, sisters and children are left there destitute and without any help and if in these circumstances, they desire to go back, no blame can be imputed to them, nor can it be held that their action makes them less deserving of the help of Government. Whatever the motives of the Colonial Government may have been, the actual steps they have taken to tear down the family ties of the deportees, and to deprive the helpless female members left behind, of the protection of their bread winning supporters, cannot, the League strongly believes, commend itself to the approval of the Madras Government. If, as the Madras Government seem to think, the deportees would do well to settle and seek some work in India, now is the injury inflicted on their families, on their property, and on their business to be redressed, not to speak of the complete negation of their political status and rights as British Indian subjects!

The next point urged by Government is that temporary relief, like that afforded by the Bombay Government in sending the deportees to the province to which they appeared to belong, is different from that of supporting them within their province, and that Government cannot undertake to give the latter kind of relief for an indefinite period of time and that the men within a reasonable time, which is taken to be a month, should find work for themselves here. This view, it appears to the League can only be justified on the assumption that the deportees have no claim on Government to any restitution of their rights and that there are no humane links between themselves and the members, of their families which they should strive to maintain,—a proposition which only requires to be stated in its nakedness to demonstrate its untenability. In the circumstances now detailed, by the League, it feels confident the Government will see that no blame can attach to the deportees if they desire to go back to South Africa, and that they are entitled to more liberal consideration at the hands of Government than what is usually allowed to ordinary servants by one month's notice, which is what the Government proposal amounts to, and that the relief to be given them must properly be continued to them and the members of their families left behind, till such time a proper and adequate redress is secured to them This redress must come at the expense of the Transvaal Government, in the last resort. The fact that voluntary organizations, like the League, have stepped in to render some help from their slender resources, cannot, it respectfully submits absolve Government from their obligation to rescue the deportees from their distressing plight. That the deportees have hitherto cheerfully borne their hardships has, in some quarters, been taken to argue that they do not feel them or that the hardships are not serious. It is difficult to believe that this argument can at all be conceived in any spirit of seriousness. On the other hand, the cheerfulness of the deportees in their difficulties is an indication of their honourable conduct and their determination not to transgress constitutional methods, consistently with their own self-respect and the rights of their countrymen. They are, the League submits, entitled to credit and not to disparagement for such conduct.

One other point urged by the Madras Government is that they "cannot accept the proposition that the

deportees can as a class claim to be citizens of Madras, or that they have any special claim on the Madras Government." This point the League has discussed above, and it need not repeat the arguments here again but attention may be drawn to the fact that most of them are Tamil speaking Indians. If the Madras Government be correct, which the League respectfully submits is altogether doubtful, the least they should do is to protest against the deportees being dumped down in Madras, and this naturally will of itself be, in due course, productive of some good to the cause of the British Indians in Natal. Parenthetically, the League also respectfully submits that any help rendered to the Deportees should not be looked upon as a charitable dole, but as what is due to them on the merits of the case, as a matter of right.

The League begs to inform Government that the deportees have left Madras seeking to return to South Africa and join their families. They have gone, taking their fate in their hands. Whether they will be sent back is uncertain. But whether these identical men or others in their position return the League trusts, Government will give to their case the consideration due to it from the broader aspect of it, which the League has endeavoured to place before Government in this letter.

During the stay of the deportees in Madras, which extended to about three months, the League has spent for their maintenance about Rs. 4,499. The League will be glad to have this amount. The funds of the League were mainly intended for the relief of the families of the deportees left behind in South Africa for whom the Transvaal Government has shown no care or consideration, and it can ill-afford the expenditure it has already incurred on the deportees.

The relief therefore which the League seeks on behalf of the British Indians in the Transvaal and of the deportees past and future if any in particular may thus be summarised under the following three heads:—

(1) That the Imperial Government should take firm and decided action to secure to the British Indians in the Transvaal, the reasonable political status and rights as the immediate subjects of the British Indian Government, and as fellow-subjects of the same Sovereign.

(2) That the deportees who may be sent down to India and the members of their families who may be left behind should be maintained from public funds by the Governments in India, in the first instance, until proper restitution of the rights of the deportees is secured, the cost being ultimately recovered from the Transvaal Government; and

(3) That the Indian South African League should be re-imbursed the sum of Rs. 4,499 which it has spent for the maintenance of the deportees during their stay in Madras, or such portion of the amount as the Madras Government may in its discretion be pleased to give.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BENGAL INDIGO.

The preliminary forecast of the indigo crop of Bengal, 1910. On an average of the five years ending 1908-09 the area under indigo in the territory to which this forecast relates represents about 39·2 per cent of the total area under indigo in British India.

Explanatory.—With the exception of a few acres in Nadia indigo is cultivated only in Bihar districts, chiefly in North Bihar and Purnea.

Character of the season.—Sowings began at the normal time, and in the early part of the season weather conditions were generally favourable. But the defective rainfall between March to May somewhat affected the growth of the crop. In July and August excessive rain and floods caused considerable damage to the crop in the important districts of North Bihar and in Purnea. Injury by insects was caused in Muzaffarpur.

Area sown.—The area sown this year is reported to be 113,200 acres against 107,400 acres of last year. The increase, which is greatest in North Bihar, is apparently due to the favourable weather in the sowing season.

Outturn.—In the important districts the percentage outturn of the crop has been reported as follows:—

Champaran and Muzaffarpur	...	68 per cent.
Darbhanga and Purnea	...	50 "
Saran	...	90 "
Monghyr	...	75 "

The outturn of the crop in North Bihar and Monghyr works out to 68 per cent, and in other minor districts in Bihar and Bengal to 59 per cent. The aggregate for the whole province comes to 67 per cent. According to the District Officers' estimate the total yield of the crop for the province as a whole comes to 20,185 factory maunds against 17,007 factory maunds of last year.

BENGAL BHADOI.

The preliminary forecast of the Bhadoi crops of Bengal, 1910. On an average of the five years ending 1908-09, the area under autumn rice in the territory to which the forecast relates has represented some 6·0 per cent. of the total area under this crop in British India.

Explanatory.—The most important of the 'bhadoi' crops is autumn rice. It occupies about 50 per cent. of the total area under 'bhadoi crops.' Millets and maize are cultivated chiefly in Bihar and Chota Nagpur.

Character of the season.—The rainfall was scanty in March and April. May was showery but the fall was ineffective in most districts. Sowings began in normal time, but want of moisture was felt in the sowing season. Rainfall was sufficient later on and favourable weather conditions prevailed. At the end of July and beginning of August there was excessive rain and floods in North Bihar, and later on in other districts of Bihar, and the crops were seriously damaged in Darbhanga and parts of Champaran and Muzaffarpur. A certain amount of injury was also caused by floods in other districts of Bihar and in Cuttack, Angul and Puri. The weather conditions have been favourable up-to-date in Chota Nagpur.

Area sown.—The area sown this year with different "bhadoi" crops is reported to be 9,248,600 acres against 9,619,400 acres of last year. The normal area under the crops now stands at 9,564,400 acres. The decrease in the area sown is attributed to want of sufficient moisture at the sowing season.

Outturn.—From the Appendix attached to this note, it will be seen that five districts, viz. Burdwan, Birbhum, Khulna, Sonthal Parganas and Ranchi, report a normal crop. Saran, Sambalpur, Hazaribagh, Palamau and Manbhum report a crop between 90 and 99 per cent. Midnapore, Gaya, Bhagalpur, Balasore, Puri and Singhbhum report a crop between 80 to 89 per cent. Nine districts show an outturn between 70 and 79 per cent., and four districts (Bankura, Champaran, Muzaffarpur and Purnea) a crop between 60 to 69 per cent. Patna expect 53 per cent., Murshidabad 46 per cent., Darbhanga 49 per cent. and Monghyr 42 per cent.

According to the estimates of the District Officers the outturn of the crops for the Province as a whole comes to 78 per cent. The damage caused by floods in some districts has been exaggerated, and I estimate the total outturn will not be less than 90 per cent. of the normal.

BENGAL JUTE.

The final forecast of the jute crop, 1910. On an average of five years ending 1908-09, the area under jute to which the Bengal jute forecast relates has represented 20·5 per cent of the total area under jute in British India.

Acreage.—The final district returns show in area under jute of 475,600 acres as compared with 587,100 given in the preliminary forecast. The reason for the discrepancy is that the District Officer of Purnea has not accepted the figures of the preliminary forecast, but has estimated the acreage of his district at 121,000, while the Collector of Hooghly has reduced his original estimate by 3,100 acres and the Collector of Midnapore has raised his estimate by 700 acres. After further local enquiry, I have retained my preliminary estimate for both Purnea and Hooghly, viz., 230,000 and 52,000 acres. Special enquiries made in Jessore and Nadia indicate the acreage in these districts has been underestimated; but pending fuller investigation, I have given the District Officers' figures. I now estimate the total area of jute in this Province and Cooch Behar to be 587,800 acres.

The acreage for each of the five years, 1906-1910, is shown below:—

Year.			Acreage.
1906	...	...	730,400
1907	...	...	931,200
1908	...	...	548,700
1909	...	...	555,400 (revd)
1910	...	...	573,800

The area under jute this year in Cooch Behar State, which is not included in the above figures, [illegible] against 20,000 acres last

liminary forecast, rainfall during the sowing time in each of the important jute-growing localities was short. In March Purnea was the only district which received a normal amount, and in April and May the rainfall was generally deficient, except in Nadia and Jessore. Sowings, though begun at the normal time, were prolonged to a late season in many parts. The weather conditions in June and July were on the whole not unfavourable, but considerable damage was done by excessive rain and floods in parts of Purnea, Jessore, Nadia, Murshidabad, Darjeeling and the Sonthal Parganas. Rainfall in August was below the normal except in Nadia and Murshidabad; but this rather improved the growth of the crop in the neighbourhood of Calcutta. In Nadia some damage was done by insects.

Outturn.—In Purnea, which is the most important jute-growing district in this province, the District Officer estimates the crop at 59 per cent. of the normal. In Hooghly and the 24-Parganas, the only other districts which possesses areas of over 50,000 acres under jute the outturn is estimated at 87 per cent and 96 per cent., respectively. The crop in Purnea has certainly suffered considerably though not, I think, so much as the Collector estimates, while the crop in the neighbourhood of Calcutta is above normal. The other districts for which the district returns show an underestimate of outturn are Nadia, Jessore, Khulna, Darjeeling and Cuttack. According to the District officers' estimates the total outturn of the province including Cooch Behar comes to 72 per cent. of a normal yield. Special enquiries by officers of the Department have been made during August and September in all the jute-growing districts, and, after full consideration, I raise the estimate of outturn per acre to 82 per cent. of a normal crop. On this calculation the total outturn of the Province comes to 1,446,000 bales.

From the reports of the District Officers it appears that the amount of last year's crop held over in the districts is not large. It may be roughly estimated at half a lakh of bales.

Consolidated Forecast.—The Director of Agriculture of Eastern Bengal and Assam estimates the area under jute in his province to be, 2,350,000 acres and the outturn to be 6,486,000 bales or 92 per cent. of a normal crop. The total acreage for two provinces is therefore 2,937,800 acres and the total outturn 7,932,600 bales, or 90 per cent. of the normal.

The statistics of last year for Nepal, Upper India and Madras are given below:—

Nepal	...	...	69,884 bales.
Upper India via East Indian Railway			11,264 "
Madras via Bengal Nagpur Railway...			154 "

The total crop of last year, according to statistics kindly supplied by the Secretary to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, amounted to 8,864,792 bales. The estimate of the departments, including the above figures for Nepal etc., amounted to 7,287,886 bales. The great discrepancy is due to underestimates in the figures both for area and outturn furnished by the District Officers.

A joint note by the two Directors is attached.

BENGAL.

Consolidated final forecast of the jute crop, 1910. Acreage.—The area under jute is now estimated at 2,937,800 acres, an increase of 37,800 acres over the figures of the preliminary forecast.

The acreage for each of the five years, 1906 to 1910, including the figures for Cooch Behar, is shown below:—

Year,			Acreage.
1906	...	...	3,482,900
1907	...	...	3,974,300
1908	...	...	2,856,700
1909	...	...	2,976,600
1910	...	...	2,937,800

The increase this year is principally due to the fact that the acreage was considerably under estimated in the district returns of last year.

Wheather conditions.—The early part of the season was dry and sowing was delayed. Conditions improved as the season advanced, and from May onwards copious showers fell in the more important districts. In June and July the rainfall was, if anything, excessive and towards the end of July floods made their appearance in many districts and caused appreciable damage in the low-lying tracts especially in Faridpore, Jalpaiguri, Pabna, parts of Mymensingh and Dacca, Purnea, Nadia, Murshidabad and Jessore. There has, however, been a tendency to exaggerate the damage done, as the crop generally was well grown before the floods attained serious proportions.

Outturn.—Thirteen districts have an area of over 50,000 acres under jute. According to the reports of the District officers, the percentage outturn for both the provinces works out to 76 per cent. of a normal crop. After extensive enquiries in all the important districts, made both personally and by means of officers of the Departments, the Directors have raised the estimate of outturn to 90 per cent. On this calculation the outturn from 2,937,800 acres comes to 7,932,000 bales.

Special reports from the districts show that the stocks of jute remaining over from last year are greater than what was at first supposed. A fair estimate of these stocks throughout the provinces would be some 300,000 bales. This, added to the figure for outturn, brings the available jute up to 8,232,000 bales.

A factor which has hitherto been neglected in making jute forecasts is the practice, prevailing in many marts, of watering jute before export. The amount of water added has been estimated to vary from nil in many marts to 5, 10 and even 15 per cent in others. There is very little water in jute exported from India in pucca bales, but it is an admitted fact that a large percentage of the jute imported in kutcha bales by the Calcutta mills is heavily watered before it leaves the marts. Enquiries which have been made on the subject lead the Directors to think that an average of 5 per cent. may safely be added for watering. It may be argued that the business of the Director of Agriculture is to make an estimate of the actual crop; but, as the figures for jute published in the trade returns undoubtedly include water deliberately added, it is only fair that allowance for this practice should be made by the Directors in framing their estimates. On the basis of 5 per cent. an addition of 396,600 bales must be made to the figures already quoted, which brings the total of the jute available up to 8,628,600 bales.

Statistics of last year for Nepal, Upper India and Madras are given below:—

Nepal	...	...	69,884 bales.
Upper India via East Indian Railway			11,264 "
Madras via Bengal-Nagpur Railway ...			154 "

The total crop of last year, according to statistics kindly supplied by the Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, amounted to 8,864,792 bales. The estimate of the departments of Agriculture, including the above figure for Nepal, etc., amounted to 7,287,886 bales. The great discrepancy is due to underestimates in the figures both for area and outturn furnished by the District Officers. It should however be remembered that the area under jute has been cadastrally surveyed in only one of the importance districts, and that the only agency for collecting figures is the subordinate police staff.

UNITED PROVINCES COTTON.

Second forecast of the cotton crop for 1910. Note—On an average of the five years ending 1908-09 the area under cotton in the United Provinces has represented some 6·5 per cent. of the total area under the crop in India. In the chief cotton-growing tracts rain was moderate in August and greatly benefited the crop, but the falls in September were rather heavy and caused some injury to flowers in places. Up to the end of September the prospects of the cotton crop were reported to be uniformly good and an approximately normal out-turn was anticipated all over the province. There has however been very heavy rain in the last few days, which has probably caused some damage, the extent of which cannot yet be ascertained. Cotton picking has commenced and bright weather is now wanted.

The exact area sown with cotton will be known in December next when crop statements are received. The reports of selected land-owners show no modification in the estimates of area furnished by them for the first forecast but from the return published by the Irrigation Department up to the end of the August last it appears that the irrigated area is almost the same as last year.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 8th October.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury:—

Amount estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1910-11	£15,500,000
Remitted from 1st April 1910 to 8th October 1910, by Council Bills ...*	£11,486,353
Balance to be remitted from 9th October 1910 to 31st March 1911...	£ 4,013,647

* £7,45,000 has been taken to the

HIGH COURT.

SURAT COUNCILLOR'S CASE.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rao, Mr. B. J. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Madhavji, Kamdar and Chhotubhai, Solicitors, and the Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Parukh, Pleader, applied for the admission of an appeal from a judgment of Mr. Anderson, District Magistrate of Surat, who had set aside the order of acquittal passed by Mr. Henderson, First Class Magistrate, in the case in which Anupram Kirparam, the Municipal Councillor of Surat, stood charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of a box of ornaments belonging to one Mahomedi Begam at the instance of Nawab Mir Sadruddin Hussien Khan.

Mr. Desai said that after a very lengthy trial, Mr. Henderson had come to the conclusion that there were no materials before him to frame a charge against the accused and accordingly discharged him. Against that order the complainant filed an appeal on thirty-four grounds. The Magistrate set aside thirty grounds and called upon Mr. Desai to address on the four remaining grounds only. Mr. Desai did so, but he was stopped at a certain stage. Nothing was heard for about three months, after the expiry of which period the Magistrate delivered his judgment setting aside the order of acquittal.

Their Lordships said they would send for a report from the District Magistrate on these allegations.

CONVICTION AND SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rao disposed of the appeal of Kankarshaw Badershaw, who was convicted of robbery by Mr. R. E. A. Elliott, Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, in default two months' further rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, instructed by Mr. P. V. Nijsure, appeared for the accused; the Government Pleader was for the Crown.

The accused, a youth of about 19, and a son of a respectable dealer in buffaloes at Petlad, was charged with robbery of a bundle of ornaments and women's clothing from one Abraham Menson, of Petlad in a cattle truck in Anand goods yard during March last.

He was convicted and sentenced as above stated.

After hearing the arguments of counsel, their Lordships dismissed the appeal.

VOLUNTARILY CAUSING HURT.

Appeal Dismissed.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rao disposed of the appeal from a decision of Mr. R. E. A. Elliot, Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who convicted Mana and Doola Bhaga, brothers, of voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Jnaver and sentenced them each to one year's rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Tricumlal Desai appeared for the accused and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

It appeared that the two accused and the deceased Jhaver had a dispute regarding a certain piece of land. There was a fight between the parties and Jhaver had a broken skull and a broken collar-bone, and from the effects of which he subsequently died in the hospital. The Sessions Judge convicted them and sentenced them as above stated.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeal.

THE VYASANTOL PROCESSION.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rao heard an appeal from a decision of Mr. M. C. Gibb, Commissioner of the Southern Division of Belgaum, confirming the order of the District Magistrate of Belgaum allowing the Lingayets of Athni to carry the Vyasantol procession in certain streets of Athni.

Mr. R. M. A. Branson and Mr. M. R. Jaykar, instructed by the Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Parakh, appeared for the appellants, Pandurang Shidrao and others; Mr. Hormuzdiar C. Coyajee, instructed by Mr. G. S. Mulgaunkar and Mr. P. B. Shingne, was for the respondents, Shirilingapps Shetti and others.

It appeared that in July last a petition was presented by the non-Lingayet Hindus of Athni to the District Magistrate objecting to permission being given to the Lingayets to hold a Vyasantol procession. Three days later a petition was presented by the Lingayet residents of Athni applying for permission to hold the procession.

After hearing the parties the District Magistrate declined to prohibit the procession and allowed it to be held only in the Lingayet quarter of Athni as it was not likely to lead to a breach of the peace. The procession was to be held on the 20th September last, but it had to be stayed under an order of the High Court when this appeal was admitted.

Arguments in appeal are proceeding.

POLICE COURT.

FATAL EXPLOSION.

An explosion, caused by the falling of potash crackers yesterday morning, caused one death and three persons were injured. Dawood, a Borah, has a shop in Borah Bazar Street, where he had kept some potash crackers without a license from the Commissioner of Police. A petition was made to the police about this, and Dawood, being warned by some one, tried to remove bundles of the crackers from the shop to his room in the 2nd Cooper Street. The coolly employed to take the bundles dropped one on the ground which exploded, causing injuries to him, two daughters of Dawood and Dawood's father. The cooly died within a short time; the other three are in the hospital.

RASH TRAM DRIVING.

Yesterday, at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Chunilal H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector DeBurgh charged Sheikh Babu Sheikh Mahomed, a tram driver, with rash and negligent driving.

The complaint was that on the 6th August last at 5 p.m., Keji Mahomed Ismail was being driven in a mail coach at Mochi Gulley on the Parel Road. To go to the proper side of the road the coach had to cross the tram lines. The two policemen on duty there directed the coachman to drive on. In the meantime the accused brought his car so fast that as soon as the mail coach was on the line it collided very violently with the car. The horse was thrown down and the carriage was dragged to some distance by the push. The driver was warned by the two policemen when he was coming so fast but he did not slow down.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 201; out of this amount his Worship ordered Rs. 100 to be paid to the complainant as compensation for the damage done to his turn-out.

THE Brussels "Gazette" announces that a large company is being formed with a view to carrying out mining operations in the Congo. Financial groups connected with the Upper and Lower Congo and German and Belgian banks are participating in the undertaking.

THE *Malay Mail's* Malacca correspondent reports that the Police have unearthed a dangerous Secret Society there. Documents belonging to the Society have been forwarded to Singapore for examination.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Mounted Sports—Second Day.

Again a large number of ladies and gentlemen were present in the enclosure on the Marine Lines ground yesterday afternoon to witness the various competitions on the second day of the Bombay Gymkhana 20th Annual Sporting Meeting. The Band of the 116th Mahrathas was in attendance and played a selection of music. Capt. H. C. Richmond and Mr. H. F. Lodge, the joint honorary secretaries, had presented a cord of 8 events, two of which were ladies' events, Heads and Posts and Golf stakes. These, like the others, had attracted a good number of entries; for the former nine ladies had entered. This sporting meeting has become one of the most popular annual functions and the Indians continue to take a deal of interest in it. A very large crowd fringed the open boundaries of the ground and they applauded vigorously the best performances of the competitors.

The results were:

TENT-PEGGING (PONIES).—W. L. Graham, 1; and I. D. Moore, 2; and A. K. Graham, 3.

Also competed: H. G. W. Meikle; A. M. Clarke; F. Kennedy; Captain Haymes; and A. H. Froom.

JUMPING COMPETITION (Horses and Ponies).—There were 24 entries, but only 16 started. A.K. Graham on Logic was judged first and A. H. Byrt on Aslustos, second. For the third place A. M. Clarke on Sohrab and W. L. Graham on Pride were evenly judged. On an extra trial the judges' verdict was in favour of Clarke.

Also competed: A. K. Graham on Sterling; H. G. W. Meikle on Little Shaw; C. N. Moberly on Blythe; R. A. Spence on Sir Peter; W. L. Graham on Blotting Kagaz; W. L. Graham on Robert; E G Pearson on Bucesneer; F C MacDonald on Hautboi; G K Withers on Paddy; H Tremearne on Jumbo and C N Brownell on Blinkibonny.

LLOYD LINDSAY.—The competing teams rode a given course over two jumps, then dismounted in alternate half sections; each half section knocked the cocoanuts off the posts and returned. Result:—A G Baird's team, 1 and Capt. Haymes' team, 2.

Also competed: The Rabbits, D Wilson's team and E G Pearson's team.

PIG STICKING.—This event was competed for in two heats, with the result that Captain Haymes won the first heat and W L Graham was successful in the second.

Also competed: A K Graham, F Kennedy, A D Shanks, J R Reynolds, G K Withers and A E Baird.

LADIES' EVENT: Heads and Posts.—This was an interesting competition for ladies, who had to knock down a dummy head with a post, then go over a jump and knock down another head. Five ladies competed with the result: Mrs. Hatch, 1 and Mrs. McCausland, 2.

Also competed: Mrs. Reynolds, Miss Kirby, and Mrs. Graham.

POLO BALL RACE.—A. K. Graham, 1 and Capt. Haymes, 2.

Also competed: H. G. Meikle, F. Kennedy, J. S. Bruce, T. D. Moore and W. L. Graham.

BENDING RACE.—The final of the Bending Race was next contested and Capt. Haymes was declared successful.

GOLF STAKES (Ladies nomination).—In this race the gentlemen had to ride the usual course with golf club and ball, hand ponies to eyes and tee the ball on a line indicated. The lady had to take the first drive and with alternative strikes the pair had to hole out. The first man back riding with ball and club was the winner. Result: A. K. Graham, 1; E. G. Pearson, 2; and A. E. Baird, 3.

Also competed: Captain Haymes, T. D. Moore, F. Kennedy, A. D. Shanks, J. R. Reynolds, Major Kirby, W. L. Graham, H. G. W. Meikle, A. Froom, and O. W. Wilson.

PONY SCURRY HANDICAP.—Cup valued at Rs. 49. For all ponies 14-1 and under that have never won a race of any description of the declared value of Rs. 50 or over, and that have competed, but not necessarily raced, at the sports during the season. Catchweights over 11st. Distance Handicap. E G Pearson, 1; A C Holme, 2; and G F Chalk, 3.

BUMBLE PUPPY SPORTS.

The following is the programme of Bumble Puppy Sports to be held this afternoon at 4 p.m:—

Tarowing Cricket Ball.
Golf Driving.
Sack Race.
Tilting at the Bucket.
Marcoing Order Race. Open to members of "G" Company. B. V. R. Cup presented by R. W. L. Dunlop, Esq.
Pick-a-back Mop Fighting.
Three-Legged Race.
Veterans' Race. Post entries will be accepted on the ground. The event will be cancelled unless there are at least 5 competitors.

THIRD DAY.

The programme for sports to be held to-morrow (the last day of the meeting) is as follows:—

Section Tent-Pegging	...	...	4-0 p.m.
Section Jumping	...	...	4-15 "
V. C. Race	...	...	4-30 "
Pigsticking—Final Round	...	...	4-45 "
Off Saddling Stakes	...	...	5-0 "
Ladies Jumping	...	...	5-15 "
Marketing Stakes (Ladies' Nomination)			5-30 "
Balaclava Melee—Final Round		...	5-45 "

The prizes will be presented at the Club-house after the last event has been held.

POONA 11TH EXTRA MEETING.

POONA, October 11.

The following are the entries for the Eleventh Extra Meeting on Wednesday, the 19th October:—

CONSOLATION PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.—Boomey, Not Yet, Dansouse, Mary B, Wine Merchant, Bright Metal, Chain, Lightning (Ite Pincher), St Patrick, Killua, Metal Maid, Metal Girl, Yvette, Eruption, Singleton, Elser, Longchamp, Lord Mervy, Winsome, Rose of Malta, Soulitine, and Lord Carlyon.

LAUDON PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.—Mafoota, White Heather, Mallinyock, St Patrick, Confederation, Berthier, Winkfields, Melody, Mozart, Winsome, T M S, and Bambino.

AHMEDNAGAR PLATE.—Distance 1¼ mile.—Merrily, Tajilmulook, Swalior, Peculiar, Parliament, Alma, Sir Visto, Domra, Hadlee, Precious, Welldone, Braganza, Young Salanie, Hondred, Racer, Balmoral and Second Thought.

PONY CONSOLATION PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.—Elser, Miss Clare, Nagakapa, Golightly, Come Back, Encourage, Liverlane, Not-So-Dusty, Pantry Girl, Evening Herald and Cheeky.

MAIDEN ARAB PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.—Behrein, Zulmulook, Young Fakir, Cockeye, Bashoosh, Wandering Lord, Yazeed, Uslan, Sandid, Saif, Black Pearl, Gazi, Rustom-i-Hind, Young Japan, Kishra, Dilaver, Hamdoon, Hunter, Cinderella, Turk ing, Officer, Matarlowz, Little Gafil, Rhoderic Dhu, Shabash, Tiptop, Conqueror, Tiger, Vibroan, Sherban, Good Shot and Farhad.

ARAB PONY CONSOLATION PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.—Director, Lookman, Afreed, Gold Mint, Regiment Amcen, Fahadbeg, Takti Sulaman, Compact, Solitaire, Kolitdar, Arnica, Aurum, Sinclair, Occident, Fado, Defence, Yacoot, Shanwar, Company, Lama Hargon, Sheriff, Abdul Malik, Lahak, Azzad, Saeed, Waterloo, Dojan, Nagashi, Mudkoor, Majesty, Little King, Ashroff, Mearjan, Murzook, Abdul, Sultan, Nishan, Turk King, Mrahim, Khemraj, Officer, Matarlowz, St Anthony, Young Thara, Uddai, Darby, Creditor, Good Morning, Antica, Zinfandel, Khandalla, Conqueror, Prime Minister, Revolver, Little Sanaya, Adham, Bay Middleton, Sir Jamal, Jehangir, Prince Charlie and Amood.

THE 11th edition of the Michelin Company's guide to France has just been published with a first issue of 70,000 copies. No motorist, who contemplates a tour in that country, should be without this extremely valuable book. It contains 200 maps of towns, and more than 100 different routes, and gives full information about tyres and the acts and by-laws which the motorist must observe. The guide is supplied gratis and can be obtained from any Michelin stockist.

FLORILINE.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance of the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 93 Farringdon Road

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim presiding.

ADDRESS TO THE VICEROYS.

The Corporation having voted a farewell address to His Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl Minto, on his retirement from the exalted office of Governor-General of India, and a cordial address of welcome to Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, Viceroy-designate, on his arrival in Bombay, the Committee in accordance with that resolution resolved to recommend the Corporation to sanction a grant of Rs. 2,600 for the illumination of the addresses, for silver caskets to contain them and for other incidental charges.

LIGHTING OF THE STREETS.

The Commissioner reported that in the current year's Budget the following note had been made against the grant for gas lighting. "A general reduction of Rs. 10,000 has been provided." This reduction was made, as Mr. Sheppard considered that the lighting of certain lamps after midnight might be dispensed with. The Corporation had, however, recently decided that the all night burning of lights in the City should be continued, and it was therefore anticipated that at the end of the year there would be an excess of about Rs. 12,000 over the Budget grant. The Commissioner requested sanction for the additional grant.

The Committee resolved to recommend the Corporation to sanction the grant.

RUGBY FOOTBALL IN MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCT. 12.

The match in the Madras Rugby Tournament this afternoon was between the Leicester Regiment, the holders of the Cup, who drew a bye in the first round, and the Dorset Regiment First Team which beat the Madras Second Team on Monday. The game was well fought from the start to the finish, but the Leicesters were the heavier and better team and won without difficulty. The Dorsets worked hard all through, but were not in the same class as their opponents in any department of the game. The Leicesters scored one goal and a try in the first half and three goals and a dropped goal in the second, winning by 26 points to nil.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 1st October.

	Miles Open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous week	Total to date.
Approximate earnings for week ending 1st October 1910.	1606·65	835645	9287850	10123495
I. M. Ry. System	1178·02	197427	2123427	2320854
A. D. C. Ry.....	125·66	35816	381219	417035
Baran Kotah Ry.	40·29	1872	21095	22967
Total...	2950·62	1070760	11813591	12884351
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 1st October 1909.	1606·65	709494	8032333	8801827
G. I. P. Ry. Sec..	1178·04	195559	1933284	2128843
I. M. Ry. System	125·66	28719	303612	332331
A. D. C. Ry. ...	40·29	1501	13835	15736
B.-K. Ry.....	2950·64	935673	10343084	11278737
Total	.....	+126151	1196517	1321668
Inc. or Dec. G. I. P. R.	−0·02	+ 1868	+190143	+192011
I. M. Ry.	.....	+ 7097	+ 77697	+ 84701
A. D. C. R.	.....	— 29	+ 7260	+ 7231
Baran Kotah R.				

Note.—Corrected with Audited figures upto 31st July, 1910.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 24th Sept. on 504·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 1,40,000	Rs. 2,20,000	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 3,64,000
Or per mile of Railway.....	278	436	8	72
For previous 11 weeks of half year	16,78,000	21,25,000	45,000	38,48,000
Total for 12 weeks	18,18,000	23,45,000	49,000	42,12,000
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,32,237	1,48,780	8,966	2,89,983
Per mile of Ry..	262	295	18	575
Total to corresponding date...	20,14,052	19,07,923	62,027	39,84,002
Increase for the week			Rs.	74,017
Do. to date			Rs.	2,27,998

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 24th Sept. on 17·28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 500	Rs. 400	Rs.	Rs. 910
Or per mile of Railway.....	29	23	.....	53
For previous 11 weeks of half year	5,950	2,490	.....	8,440
Total for 12 weeks	6,450	2,890	.....	9,350
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	537	263	.....	800
Per mile of Ry..	31	15	.....	46
Total to corresponding date..	5,889	3,324	22	9,235
Increase for the week			Rs.	110
Do. to date			Rs.	115

NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 24th Sept. on 339·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 15,000	Rs. 7,000	Rs.	Rs. 22,000
Or per mile of Railway.....	44	21	.....	65
For previous 11 weeks of half year	1,52,000	87,000	.....	2,39,000
Total for 12 weeks	1,67,000	94,000	.....	2,61,000
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	7,093	5,296	74	12,463
Per mile of Ry..	23	17	.....	40
Total to corresponding date...	66,761	52,577	757	1,20,095
Increase for the week			Rs.	9,537
Do. to date			Rs.	1,40,905

THE LADIES' CORNER

HAT-PINS.

Huge dragon flies, mounted on long pins, will transfix the big hats of the coming season, a London correspondent writes:—These flies are works of art, and are cut out of coloured and tinted horn. Designers have twisted them into unnatural positions and have surrounded the coiled or doubled fly by a rim of carved horn. As a rule, the ground tone which the carving is done is natural horn in a shade of transparent grey, on which the delicate colours show up very well. Butterflies are also displayed, and indeed, any sort of flying winged creature large enough to make a good-sized disc may be used for these pretty hat ornaments. Paste has scarcely appeared yet, and although it is not so attractive as some of these big horn pins, it is the very last cry of fashion. Beautiful designs are composed in paste and cut steel, all sorts of wheels being amongst the favourites. Rounded or pointed tops of thin steel open work are sometimes held together by a narrow frame of cut paste. This is so fine that it has quite the appearance of brilliants and the pins look exceedingly well on the velvet or dark silk beaver hats shown just now. Jewelled hat-pins are by no means limited either in number, variety, or design, for something quite new are the pins with heads of mighty-coloured transparent stones brought from some parts of the Continent. These are to be had in such glowing colours as deep red sapphire amethyst emerald and they look remarkably like the real stones when they are cut and mounted. Large blister pearls and cut pearl-shed are freely used sometimes in fanciful shape, sometimes merely as round or oval plaques. Even these are elaborately worked and jewelled.

THEATRE-BAGS.

Theatre bags are a trifle larger this season than they were last, chiefly because fans are bigger. The tainty fashion of using bag and fan en suite still prevails, and in this case both bag and fan are Empire style. Coloured thick Ottoman silk forms the foundation, and the pattern is outlined in little fine sequins, either in silver or gold. Iridescent discs are also used

BY THE WAY.

HARROW'S YOUNG HEADMASTERS.

"The tradition of Harrow favours young headmasters." So writes Mr. G. W. E. Russell, in the Treasury, and he goes on to point out that Dr. George Butler (afterwards Dean of Peterborough), who became headmaster in 1805, was thirty when he was elected. Dr. Longley (afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury), who followed him, was thirty-five; Dr. Wordsworth (afterwards Bishop of Lincoln) was twenty-nine; Dr. Vaughan (afterwards Dean of Llandaff) was twenty-eight; the present Master of Trinity was twenty-six, and Bishop Welldon was thirty-one. Dr. Wood was elected under exceptional circumstances, at a much later age; and the governors have now made a partial return to the earlier practice by electing the Rev. Lionel G. B. J. Ford, who was born in 1865.

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE.

It is a relief to learn that there is little truth in the alarming rumour that Cleopatra's Needle is "crumbling to dust." This would indeed be an ignominious fate for an obelisk which has braved more than 2,000 years, and has survived so many vicissitudes. Twenty-four centuries have gone since famous Embankment monolith was erected by Phoraho Thothmes III., at Heliopolis, near the apex of the Nile Delta—before Plato, to whom it must have been a familiar object was cradled, and 500 years before Christ was born. And it is thirty-two years since the obelisk was abandoned to the storms of the Bay of Biscay on its way to England.

THE "WILD MARIGOLD" IN MEDICINE.

The "wild marsh marigolds," which furnish such a brilliant display of golden blossoms, gleaming in the September sunshine from the roadside ditches around London, and called by most countryfolk by the dreadfully prosaic name of "fleabane." Curiously enough, this flower though so common does not appear ever to have been used medicinally in Britain even by the old herbalists. It bears the beautiful title of "Job's tears" among the Arabs who believe that the bruised leaves were applied by Job to heal his grievous diseases; and it is still held in high repute by them as a cure for wounds.

THE ORIGIN OF THE MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Mr. W. J. Gordon, in his new work, "Our Home Railways," tells the interesting story of the origin of the Midland Railway. For years the Leicestershire coal-owners had been sending their coal into Leicester by carts while the Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire owners were sending in theirs by canal, when, in October 1828 William Stenson, of Whitwick, happened to see the Stockton and Darlington line. He made up his mind that somehow or other he would have a railway that would take the place of his carts, and, being a capable and energetic man, he went out surveying, and found what he considered a suitable route. Who could help him in the project? The reply of his two partners was, "John Ellis of Beaumont Leys, near Leicester." And to him he wrote.

A VISIT TO GEORGE STEPHENSON.

Ellis, Mr. Gordon goes on to point out, appreciated the importance of the proposal, and after going over the proposed route with Stenson, went off to Liverpool to consult his friend, George Stephenson, who was then busy with the Liverpool and Manchester. He found him in Rainhill cutting, so very much out of humour at something that had gone wrong that he judiciously asked him to dine with him off a beef-steak at the village inn close by a few hours later. There, after dinner, Ellis produced his map and began to talk until "Old George," agreeing that there was "something in the scheme," asked him when he was going back to Leicester. "To-night," said Ellis. "Then I will go with you" said George; and with them went his son Robert.

THE FIRST SHAREHOLDER.

The Stephensons, with Ellis and Stenson, went over the route, and the result was meeting at the Bell Hotel in Leicester, where the Leicester and Swannington Company was formed, with a capital of £90,000 in £50 shares. "Now, gentlemen," said Ellis, taking a large sheet of paper, "how many shares?" "Put me down for fifty," said George Stephenson. Nearly £60,000 was subscribed, and Thomas Paget, the local banker, agreed to land £20,000 more. George Stephenson was asked to become engineer, but declined, and recommended his son. "But will thou be answerable for him?" "Oh yes, certainly." And thus it came about the George Stephenson was the first shareholder, and Robert Stephenson, aged twenty-seven, got his first job as chief engineer. On the 30th of May, 1830 the Act for the construction of the railway was obtained.

STRANGE CLAIMS.

A Southport case in which a railway passenger sought to recover damages for injury done to his clothes by a waiter in the train spilling soup upon them is an instance of the curious legal conundrums country court judges have occasionally to solve. A little time ago the proprietor of a restaurant in the Strand was sued by a customer for the price of a silk hat which had been ruined by a boy waiter spilling a pint of beer into it as it lay on a chair. There was no dispute as to the fact that the hat had been spoilt by the carelessness of the defendant's servant. The restaurant keeper, however, pleaded that it was the customer's own fault that the hat had been damaged. Chairs, he said, were not hat-pegs, and if the customer had hung his hat upon the pegs provided for that purpose there would have been no accident. The Judge agreed with him. The boy carrying the beer, he said was undoubtedly guilty of carelessness, but here was contributory negligence on the part of the customer, who for that reason could not recover.

CURIOUS INSURANCE CO.

Insurance and compensation cases provide many puzzles. A valuable terrier was sent to this country and was heavily insured against the risks of the voyage. In a storm the dog got so seriously hurt that one of his hind legs was rendered permanently useless, and he had to hobble along on three. The owner, of course, made a claim upon the insurance company. The insurance contract, however, stated that "walking at Calcutta" was to be deemed to be "safe arrival," and as the dog could "walk," although only on three legs, the company declared that there was no legal claim upon them. The question the judge had to decide, therefore, was "Can a dog be said to walk on three legs?" He decided that it could not, but all the same he declined to give the plaintiff the whole of the damages he claimed. In a case under the Workmen's Compensation Act a joiner who had fallen from a ladder was refused compensation on the ground that the building from which he had fallen was not thirty feet from the roof to the ground. On his behalf, however, it was argued that a chimney against which the ladder had rested ought to be included in measuring the height of the building. This view was adopted by the judge, whose decision amounted to this, that a building may be higher than its own roof.

CAMBRIDGE REGISTRAR.

Dr. J. W. Clark, F.S.A., who has intimated his desire to resign without delay the office of Registrar to Cambridge University, succeeded the late Dr. Luard about twenty years ago. Dr. Clark, who married a daughter of the late Sir Andrew Buchanan, was originally a scientist and superintendent of the Museums of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy. He has since developed into an antiquary of profound erudition, and our ripest authority on the history of Cambridge. He is favourably known to most book-lovers by his work on "The Care of Books," which has already run through two editions.

NEW USE FOR THE REPUBLICAN CALENDAR.

During mail week was the 118th anniversary of the introduction into France of the reformed calendar of the French Republic—the calendar of the Revolution, as it is called. It began at the instant of the autumn equinox of 1792, at 9.18 a. m. on September 22, and the months were named after the varying weather and vegetation of the year. Napoleon ended this calendar in 1806, and the names of the months were almost forgotten until quite recently, when the French Minister of Marine resuscitated them for the purpose of naming French submarines. The submarine which was sunk in the Channel last May was named the Pluviose (rain month), and her sister vessel which helped to raise her was the 'Ventose.'

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots

THE TWO SERVICES.

CO-OPERATION IN SHIPBUILDING.

The most interesting, if not the most notable feature about the cruiser "Falmouth," which was put afloat during mail week, is not, as many will agree, that she should have been advanced to launching stage in 170 working days from the laying down of the keel, but that she will be built and equipped throughout by Messrs. W. Beardmore and Co. (Ltd.) and handed over to the Admiralty as the product of a great enterprise. Hitherto the combination of Messrs. Vickers, Son and Maxim, and Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth and Co. has enabled these firms co-jointly to build and equip some of the finest warships afloat, but competing firms and amalgamated undertakings have now been formed which make it possible for the Admiralty to reap the benefit of an open market. The "Falmouth" is a case in point, and another instance of allied firms turning out of hand completed units is afforded by the destroyers "Yarra" and "Parramatta" for the Commonwealth Navy. In this case the same result has been obtained by the amalgamation of the Coventry Ordnance Work (Limited), who supplied the guns, with a number of shipbuilding firms on the Clyde, where the destroyers for the Australian Navy have been constructed. These amalgamations and developments mean an immense addition to the resources of the firms engaged in shipbuilding and ordnance, and the argument no longer holds good that a progressive shipbuilding policy is impossible because the resources at the disposal of the Admiralty are restricted. The supply, as a matter of fact, is equal to almost any conceivable demand.

THE THREE-GUN TURRET.

Although in the past the three-gun turret, or the superimposed turret, has found little favour among designers of warships among European nations, there is likely to be a change in future in favour of placing three primary guns in turrets at the extremes of the ship, viz., in the foremost and after turrets, and in some cases even in amidship turrets. Russia and Italy have both adopted the three-gun turret for their capital ships, and the latter country's latest ship, the "Dante Alighieri," building at Castellamare, and also her sister ship, the "Leonardo da Vinci," are to carry turrets of this design, as well as turrets carrying the orthodox pair of 12in. guns. The former vessel is to carry ten 12in., three in each of the end positions and four in pair gun turrets, so placed as to fire over the end turrets. The latter ship the "Leonardo da Vinci," will carry as many as thirteen 12in. guns, all to fire simultaneously on the broadside, as in addition to three-gun turrets in the end positions and the pair of two-gun turrets, there will be an extra turret amidships carrying three guns. This ship will likewise carry 22 4·7in. guns to assist in protecting her against torpedo attack. In view of the introduction of the 21 in. torpedo, with its 7,000 yards range, this anti-torpedo armament does not look at all formidable, and it is possible that larger, if fewer, guns may yet be mounted for this purpose. The gunning of Italian warships has always been on the heavy side, and 13-12in. guns on ships of 22,000 tons is in keeping with the traditions of Italian designers. The British "Orion" of 22,500 tons displacement is to carry the 12 in. weapons. The Russian "Poltava" class will carry 12-12in. guns.

IMPROVING ENTRY TO NAVAL PORTS.

Anent the steadily-increasing draught of the largest ships—the "Orion" will draw 27 1-2 feet after when completed—and their entering and leaving our large naval harbours at short notice, it is satisfactory to find that the Admiralty are spending money without stint to deepen and keep open the approaches to all these rendezvous, so that ships may pass in and out as freely as modern improvements will permit. It is well-known that the Medway, and, therefore, Chatham Dockyard, has long been a sealed area to our "Dreadnought" class, on account of the shallow channel over Sheerness bar, and the tortuous and shallow channels in certain parts of the river. So far as the bar is concerned, a great improvement has been made during the last few months, as, accepting the suggestion of a naval officer at Sheerness dockyard, the Admiralty have provided in the Navy estimates of the last two years for dredging operations to take place, with a view to deepening the entry to Sheerness Harbour at this spot, and these operations have been so successful as to deepen the channel over the bar from 19 to 25 feet at lower water spring tides. The authorities had never attempted this improvement before, because they were of opinion that the channel would speedily silt up again. Careful investigation, however, proved that the bar consisted of shell with a little sand mixed; and it was promised that the accretions were due to shell fish alone. If this is so, it is expected that in future the channel will retain its present depth of 25 feet by the scouring of the daily tides, and that dredging will not often have to be resorted to. In any case, it has made Sheerness and Chatham much more accessible ports for our warships.

THE SECOND DIVISION.

The task of bringing up to war establishment for the manœuvres the units of the Second Division was satisfactorily performed at Aldershot. To some extent it provided more work for the staff than a mobilisation would have done, as all regulations for the latter have been carefully laid down and details worked out. The arrangements for last week had, however, necessarily to be improvised and unexpected points cropped up; for instance, the transport to be allotted to the headquarters of an infantry brigade. On mobilisation this unit includes four officers, but peace manœuvres recognise umpires and officers attending for instructional purposes who are conveniently attached to such organisations, thus upsetting prearranged plans. The Command Staff were, however, equal to all emergencies and no hitch occurred. The most interesting experience was probably that of the divisional ammunition column, which unit went through, and with great credit to the three Regular officers in charge of it, the ordeal that would fall to it on mobilisation. The material to their hands was not particularly promising, consisting as it did of some 450 horses, of all shapes, sizes and dispositions, and with widely varying accomplishments, supplied by contractors, and about the same number of Special Reservists, whose military education can only be described as having been neglected. True, a certain proportion of them had done six months' drill enlistment, but about one-half had not had this advantage. The ex-Militia Garrison Artillery sergeant, too, does not pretend to any particular knowledge of horses or equitation and in most cases entertains a rooted antipathy to anything connected with them. To improvise wagon teams under such circumstances in the limited space of forty-eight hours with no Regular non-commissioned officers to assist, was a problem of some complexity whose solution reflected much glory on all concerned.

NOVELTIES AT MANŒUVRES.

When the manœuvre season is over both at home and abroad there will be several things to discuss which are new or comparatively new to the Army. Wireless telegraphy is still under trial for military purposes, and there is nothing to show that foreigners are in any way ahead of ourselves. In the matter of uniform the Germans are rather late in adopting their new grey-green outfit. Years ago something like it was the wear of many of our Volunteer corps, and the Regular Army has for a long time had its khaki. The dirigible and the aeroplane have yet to give proof of their high value, which, however, no one in these days doubts, but such craft can never push a reconnaissance home or compel an enemy to reveal himself. Rather they will probably lead to concealment and to still more ingenious devices intended to deceive the observer who is condemned to look on from a distance. There is also the question of travelling field kitchens, which are this year, in Germany and elsewhere, being employed on a very large scale, and have now taken a definite place in the work of soldiers on the march or in the field. Reports on these will arouse a good deal of interest. The Russians seem to have been the pioneers in this development, but now every Army has realised their importance for the comfort and physical efficiency of troops engaged in arduous work.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and white's and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess of Westmeath, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many

CROSSE & BLACKWELL C & B CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

TABLE DELICACIES.

In Special Tins with Extra Lid.

PICKLES, SOUPS, JAMS, JELLIES, POTTED MEATS, MALT VINEGAR, SALAD OIL.

Agents for Lea & Perrins' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

THE "IDEAL" WRIST WATCHES.

Light. Compact. Comfortable.

No Metal next the Skin.

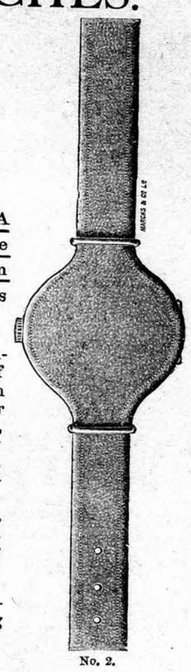
PRICES.

Nickel Silver	... ...	Rs.	37 8
Sterling Silver	... ...	,,	47 8
18ct. Gold	... ...	,,	160 0

WE ARE THE PIONEERS OF WRIST WEAR. A new model has to pass through the severest tests before we place it before the public; and should it fail to satisfy in the minutest particular, what we know to be the essentials of a Wrist Watch, it is at once discarded.

These "Ideal" Wrist Watches are constructed to withstand hard-wear, such as we know a wrist watch must of necessity be subjected to. They are built for the Indian climate and to these combined features we attribute their great popularity. The lever movement is fully jewelled, strong keyless attachment, compensated balance, carefully adjusted hair spring, white enamel dial, bold numerals, sunk seconds circle. The time-keeping accuracy and durability of these watches carry our usual guarantee. The soft leather wristlet obviates contact of metal with the skin, vitiates the possibilities of irritation or poisoning and reduces even the remote chance of moisture permeating case.

Both of the illustrations are photographic reproductions, and No. 2 shows the chamois lined strap crossing the back of watch.



No. 1. No. 2.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona,

Jewellers and Silversmith by appointment to His Excellency the Earl of Minto, G.M.I.E., G.M.S.I., Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

ELLIMAN'S EMBROCATION

Pain arising FROM Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sore Throat from Cold, Cold at the Chest, Neuralgia from Cold, Chronic Bronchitis, Sprain, Backache, Bruises, Slight Cuts, Cramp, Soreness of the Limbs after exercise, is best treated by using ELLIMAN'S according to the information given in the Elliman R.E.P. booklet 96 pages, (illustrated) which is placed inside cartons with all bottles of Elliman's price 1/2, 2/9 & 4/-. The R.E.P. booklet also contains other information of such practical value as to cause it to be in demand for First Aid and other purposes; also for its recipes in respect of Sick Room requisites. Elliman's added to the Bath is beneficial.

Animals

Ailments may in many instances be relieved or cured by following the instructions (illustrated) given in the Elliman E. F. A. Booklet 64 pages, found enclosed in the wrappers of all bottles of ELLIMAN'S price 1/-, 2/- & 3/6.

ROYAL for ANIMALS See the Elliman E.F.A. Booklet

UNIVERSAL for HUMAN USE See the Elliman R.E.P. Booklet

found enclosed with bottles of ELLIMAN'S

THE NAME IS ELLIMAN

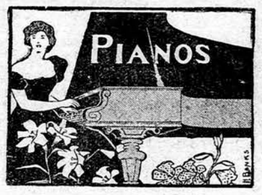
Elliman, Sons & Co., Slough, England.

INVALUABLE For the COMPLEXION In HOT CLIMATES

BEETHAM'S LAIT Larola Is Unequalled for THE SKIN & COMPLEXION

It removes all SUNBURN, TAN, HEAT, and IRRITATION. Keeps the SKIN SMOOTH and WHITE. Prevents the attack of Mosquitoes.

It removes all REDNESS, ROUGHNESS, and CHAPS. Keeps the SKIN SOFT as VELVET. Cool and Refreshing at all seasons of the year.

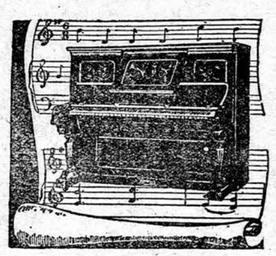


S. ROSE & CO.'S PIANOS

Are selected from the Stocks of the World's best makers. They are specially built for India, and are supplied on special terms for Cash or Monthly Payments.

FORT, BOMBAY.

S. ROSE & CO.



Make your own Cigarette It is twice as good B.A.G. CIGARETTE PAPER BEST and PUREST

'VANA' TONIC WINE (TRADE MARK)

An ideal vitaliser for body and brain. A powerful restorative for weak nerves, depressed spirits and lack of energy. Makes mental and physical exertion a pleasure and pleasure doubly enjoyable.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO., LONDON (ENG.)

NEW YORK MONTREAL SYDNEY CAPE TOWN MILAN SHANGHAI

XX 123

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S Celebrated INVALID'S PORT

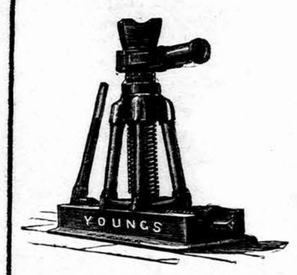
Gold Capsule, Is

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATION

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.



YOUNGS, RYLAND STREET WORKS, BIRMINGHAM ENGLAND.

LOCOMOTIVE SCREW.

Lifting and Traversing Jacks.

Bottle Jacks, Haley Jacks, Tramcar Jacks.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE NO. 72.

ASK FOR Shem-el-Nessim An Inspiration in Perfume

(of all Chemists & Perfumers)

J. GROSSMITH & SON LONDON

DINNEFORD'S

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA MAGNESIA

16 Breakfast Cups of delicious strengthening Bouillon —a delight for the strong, a godsend for the weak—made from 2 ozs. of Lemco. The rich beef goodness of LEMCO has restored thousands of invalids to robust strength.

A user writes:—"I have derived great benefit from Lemco . . . I had suffered much from anæmia, and am now getting well, thanks to Lemco."—Mauritius.

LEMCO, 4, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.

Lemco The Original Liebig Company's Extract.

CARLTON WHISKY

RICHARD MATHEWS & CO. TRADE MARK

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Ld., LONDON.

Obtainable of all Leading Merchants throughout the World.

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and steadily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the results of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness in the loin. Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 1s. 3d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA OINTMENT is the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

WATSON'S No 10

Was
Is
And must always be
The favourite half-peg.

WATSON'S No 10

Agents—C. H. B. Forbes & Co., Bombay.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's
Chlorodyne
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in DIARRHŒA and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY.

Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.

The best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS. Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS.

Is the only palliative in NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

The immense success of this remedy has given rise to many imitations.

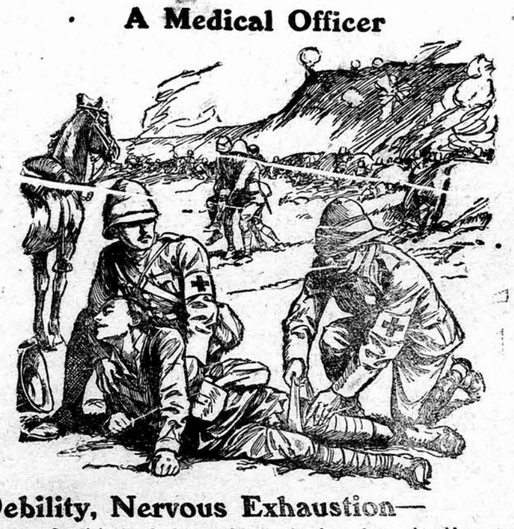
Sold by all Chemists.

Prices in England: 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6.

N.B.—Every bottle of genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

Sole Manufacturers: J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd. LONDON S.E.

A Medical Officer



Debility, Nervous Exhaustion—

Certainly the absolute confidence of eminent doctors is evidence enough of the exceptional benefits imparted by Phosferine. Even doctors cannot do more to prove their confidence than by *using Phosferine to remedy their own disorders*. Could any proof be more definite, more convincing than the testimony of John Dodd, D.S.M., Medical Officer in the late South African War, who says: "After being shot through both lungs I was dangerously reduced, and I attribute it solely to Phosferine that I regained my usual health. I have *proved* the value of Phosferine in brain, nerve, and muscular exhaustion." This brilliant medical officer found Phosferine particularly serviceable for insufficiency of nerve force, and declares nothing was so suitable in combating fevers, chills, &c.

Not possible now

John Dodd, D.S.M. (late of the Medical Staff, 5th Imperial Yeomanry, 1st Brigade, South Africa), Ladysmith House, Witton-le-Wear, writes:—"I have had considerable experience in the use of your invaluable remedy Phosferine, and it has proved particularly serviceable where there exists *insufficiency of nerve force*. This condition, often due to primary weakness, lays the system open to influenza, colds, neuralgia, rheumatism, indigestion, fevers, and in remedying this predisposition I have found *nothing so suitable* as your preparation. Phosferine invariably goes to the root of the mischief direct. The *certainty* of its action is moreover an estimable feature. In debility and kindred ailments, caused by a reduced system, *it has unprecedented power*, and in my own case I can bear evidence to its exceptional value, and am indeed greatly indebted to its wonderful restorative properties. During the late war in South Africa, I was shot through both lungs and pericardium and that reduced me most dangerously; after taking Phosferine for about two months it brought me back to my usual health. *I attribute this solely to the use of Phosferine.* I have advised Phosferine in several cases, and *proved* its value in brain, nerve, and muscular exhaustion."—March 11, 1910.

PHOSFERINE

THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Maternity Weakness	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Premature Decay	Faintness	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fag	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Spain
H.M. the King of Greece
The Imperial Family of China
H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.R.H. The Grand Duchess of Hesse
And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the World.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6 Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

Wholesale Agents:—
Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co., 60, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

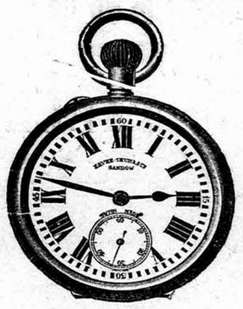
NEW PATTERN NICKEL LEVER WATCH.

The Sandow Lever

BEST VALUE IN INDIA.

Rs. 10.

Only Manufactured and Sold by
FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,
Watch and Clock Specialists.
31, Hornby Road, BOMBAY



This Watch has been specially designed for rough wear. It keeps good time, and will run on well for years.

Nickel Silver case.

Rs. 10.

Illustrations of dial and movement are shewn exact size. Supplied in Box with spare glass and spring and guaranteed for 12 months.

NATURAL
ENO'S
HEALTH-GIVING
FRUIT
REFRESHING
SALT
INVIGORATING

FOR NERVOUS EXHAUSTION

LOSS of MEMORY and DEBILITY and to feed the NERVES

CHAPOTEAUT'S
PHOSPHO-GLYCERATE OF LIME
It increases vital energy and nerve force, cures *Neurasthenia, Dyspepsia, Insomnia*, and *nervous diseases* in adults and children.
IN CAPSULES, IN WINE, AND IN SYRUP

Established over a Century.
GOLD & CO. Birmingham, ENGLAND.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES

Telegraphic Address: "HINGES BIRMINGHAM" Telephone No. 1878.
Specify "GOLD & CO." on all Indents sent through Shippers.

Nature's Way to Beauty.

ICILMA FLUOR CREAM, England's premier face-cream, is Nature's way to Beauty and is the only really safe and beneficial face-cream. The wonderful ICILMA NATURAL WATER contained in it is the greatest discovery ever made for the skin for it stimulates the natural greasy of the skin to resist all effects of weather or sun. That is why fair the exercise themselves

Icilma
Fluor Cream

protects the skin from the hottest sun or coldest wind. Invaluable for immediately curing chaps, sunburn, insect bites and abrasions and for preventing blueness from cold. Cannot grow hair, removes no powder to hide it and does away with the necessity of dangerous greasy skin foods. For giving lasting clean cool comfort and healthy transparency of skin it has no equal.

MEN find it particularly soothing after shaving—rubbed in over night it makes the morning shave surprisingly easy.

[*Icilma is pronounced—eye-silma.*]

Of all good Chemists and Stores.

ICILMA CO., Ld., London, E.C., England.

WRIGHT'S
COAL TAR SOAP
is acknowledged as an
ABSOLUTE SPECIFIC
in warding off the bites of
Mosquitos and Other Insects.
Good for Prickly Heat and Refreshing to the Skin.
6d. per Tablet.

To be obtained from:—
KATRAK & Co.,
KATRAK'S BUILDINGS, KARACHI.

THE CURE OF CONSUMPTION

Active Principle of Cod Liver Oil with Creosote.

MORRHUOL CREOSOTE
(Chapoteaut)
RELIABLE AGENT IN TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS

OR PULMONARY PHTHISIS

Sold by all Chemists.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and facial weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck; it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India—TEACHER AND CO., LTD., BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND POONA.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Co., Sole Agents for *Madras*. — PHILLIPS & Co., Agents in *Bombay*.
DUMOULIN & Co., Agents in *Pondichéry*.

HORLICK'S
MALTED MILK (In Powder form.)
The Ideal Food for all ages.

Untouched by hand—no bacteria—pure and sweet, a real food.

Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age.
SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.

HORLICK'S stands pre-eminent in its power of enabling the system to resist disease and in building up and strengthening the constitution—invaluable during convalescence or during illness.

NO COOKING—ADD WATER ONLY—READY IN AN INSTANT.
Sold in three sizes by all Stores, Bazaars, &c.
KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND.

"CAUTION—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE is protected "under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of India and "proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any colorable or other "imitation thereof.

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, open to all.

REGISTERED. DR. LALOR'S TRADE MARK.
PHOSPHODYNE
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, EXHAUSTION, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above Diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated, The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.
MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY,
HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

THERMOS

A Cooling Draught!

is available any time—anywhere—if you possess a Thermos Flask. Cold liquids poured into the 'Thermos' *keep* cold—icy cold—on even the most scorching day.

Think how useful when travelling—how invaluable in the sickroom! Hot liquids may also be kept steaming hot for twenty-four hours.

THERMOS FLASK

Strongly and beautifully made—lasts a lifetime—no expense beyond initial outlay—useful every day

Of Silversmiths, Jewellers, Chemists, Stores, &c.

Beware of worthless imitations. Infringers are being prosecuted

Ask to see the Thermos 'Oval' Flasks and the 'Thermotot' (for food).

WHOLESALE ONLY A. E. GUTMANN & CO 8, LONG LANE, LONDON, ENGLAND

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH
SCRUBB'S AMMONIA
MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.
For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.
SCRUBB & CO., LTD., GUILDFORD STREET, LONDON, S.E.

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.
"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.
"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. In taste it is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals; Superintendent London Medical Mission.
"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.
"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination.

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures. WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., Ltd., 183, GRAY'S INN RD., LONDON.

WE ARE MANUFACTURERS OF MEN'S AND BOYS'
TAN AND BLACK BOOTS AND SHOES
SPECIALLY MADE FOR THE
INDIAN, BURMESE & CEYLON MARKETS.

THE TRADE ONLY SUPPLIED.
WEARERS SHOULD ASK FOR OUR MAKE
SUPERIOR TO ALL.
PLEASE WRITE FOR PRICE LIST AND TERMS.
HINDE & MANN
WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS
NORTHAMPTON ENGLAND

TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL

Packed Free. All charges Prepaid to your door direct from our Factory. Highest-grade British-made MEAD
COVENTRY FLYERS
WARRANTED FIFTEEN YEARS.
Defiance Puncture-Resisting or Dunlop Tyres, Coasters, Variable-Speed Gears, Flyer or Brook's Saddles, etc.
LATEST MODELS £3.10s. to £9
Tyres and accessories half usual prices.
AGENTS wanted in each district. Write at once, using sufficient postage, for Free Art Catalogue and our Special Offer on sample machines.
MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, Dept. 323. LIVERPOOL

Printed and Published for the Proprietors. "The Bombay Gazette, Limited," by N. D'MELLO, at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works No. 2 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Sole Advertisements Agents in the United Kingdom Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co. 66 Fleetchurch Street, London E. C.